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# USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1658



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## MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

### VOLKOGONOV COMMENTS ON THE 'SOVIET MILITARY THREAT'

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 81 (signed to press 4 Dec 81) pp 80-86

[Article by Lt Gen D. Volkogonov, doctor of philosophical sciences, professor: "Washington's Hegemonism Behind the Cloak of Propaganda Fancies"]

[Text] The year 1981 is coming to an end in a complicated, seriously aggravated situation in the international arena. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev remarked, in answers to questions of the West German journal SPIEGEL, "Today is a troubled time on earth, with 'hot spots' appearing in different parts of the world. The race of deadly arms is continuing. New kinds of weapons are being created, especially dangerous for the fact that, as the specialists say, they reduce the threshold of nuclear war, i.e., they make its appearance more probable. Under these conditions the reasoning of certain strategists and politicians in the West about admissibility of some kind of 'limited' nuclear war and the possibility of winning of victory in it seems especially insidious."

In the year which is ending events in the world confirm the conclusion of the 26th CPSU Congress that our time is marked above all by the intense struggle of two directions in world politics. On the one hand, the course toward curbing the arms race, strengthening peace and detente and protecting the rights and freedoms of nations, carried out firmly and consistently by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community; and on the other hand, the adventuristic course of aggressive forces of imperialism, and American imperialism above all, toward undermining detente and stepping up the arms race, and the policy of threats and intervention in others' affairs, and suppression of the liberation struggle.

Militant imperialist circles headed by the ringleaders of the U.S. military-industrial complex, as well as Beijing chauvinists who are joining with them more and more closely, are undertaking fierce attacks against the very idea and specific content of a relaxation of international tension, screened by the cloak of antisoviet fancies. Speculating in false documents about the growing "Soviet military threat," Washington strategists are untwisting the flywheel of the arms race and attempting to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union in order to dictate their will on the countries of socialism. The myth of the "Soviet threat," false from beginning to end, now comprises the main content of political insinuations and ideological subversions of imperialism.

Just what are the primary "arguments" of this legend, probably the most malicious and hypocritical of all that have been fabricated at any time by the bourgeoisie?

### The Big Lie of the Antisoviets and Its "Arguments"

The 1970's have shown how great are the positive opportunities of a political, economic and cultural nature borne by a relaxation of tension in international relations. Despite its contradictory nature and difficulties caused by the reaction, it has demonstrated that broad popular masses, laboring people of the entire planet, are vitally interested in it, since detente contributed to the creation of real preconditions for cessation of the "cold war," arranging mutually advantageous, equitable cooperation of states of two opposing social systems, and limiting and constraining the arms race. The "peace offensive" of socialism begun by the Soviet Union under plans of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and supported by other countries of the socialist community led to tangible positive changes in the world: The immediate threat of world war was moved back, agreements on a limitation of strategic arms became possible, and business contacts expanded between countries of the West and East on principles of peaceful coexistence.

But this turn of events caused furious opposition by the monopolistic bourgeoisie. Comrade Brezhnev pointed out that "the problem is that aggressive circles of the capitalist world react with a feverish unfolding of military preparations to their defeats in social battles, to the loss of colonial possessions, to the withdrawal of more and more countries from capitalism, to successes of world socialism and a growing influence of communist parties in bourgeois states, to all this." In order to "justify" such preparations to the world public there has to be an ideological "cover." The big lie about the "Soviet military threat" thus serves this ignoble goal.

If we ponder the substance of the numerous subversive ideological acts of the anticommunists and the "psychological warfare" which imperialist politicians and professional ideologists wage against the forces of socialism, it is not difficult to see that the heart of all bourgeois propaganda is to maintain a stable impression of "communist aggression" in the public awareness of capitalist countries. Any measure aimed at whipping up the arms race immediately is "substantiated" by the "growth" or the "presence of Soviet military threat."

In an attempt to place an ideological basis under their politics, the imperialist inspirers of the arms race are not fastidious in choice of means and act in conformity with the canons of militaristic logic. When they have to obtain new appropriations for arms they frighten parliamentarians and the public of the West with the "predominant Soviet power" and when it is necessary to demonstrate to electors "concern for defense," they assure them of the "absolute military superiority of the West."

The assertion that the "West will become a victim of world communism" without a continuous build-up in military efforts serves as the most widespread "argument" in the big lie of ideologists and politicians of imperialism. The well-known American antisoviet Z. Brzezinski asserted plainly that "presence of the

Red danger is a convenient justification for all our steps." In reality the policy of a continuous increase in weapon arsenals favors the military-industrial monopolies and imperialist hierarchy above all in obtaining more and more superprofits. The arms race is a permanent "Eldorado" of the military-industrial complex, although it is tantamount to direct social-economic pillaging of their country (and not only their country). The unprecedented growth of the U.S. military budget ensures fabulous profits for monopolistic associations speculating on the creation and production of means of mass destruction.

In August of this year the Reagan Administration announced its intention to spend the astronomical sum of \$1.5 trillion over the next five years for the arms race. We thus are speaking both about accelerated militarization of the entire life of American society and about assuring the monopolies working for war of colossal profits. This is not so difficult to do under conditions of the antisoviet hysteria artificially fanned by U.S. governmental establishments, the mass media and propaganda services of the military-industrial complex.

The American, British and West German bourgeois press continues to publish numerous articles intended to persuade the western public that the United States allegedly is behind the USSR in cumulative power of its nuclear potential and in the number of tanks, artillery, submarines, missiles and so on. Such calculations are given tendentiously and in a biased manner, and only for the purpose of prompting parliaments and governments to agree to even greater military expenditures.

In late October the Pentagon carried out a new operation of the big lie by publishing a pamphlet of 99 pages under the significant title "The Soviet Military Might," with a foreword by the U.S. Secretary of Defense himself, C. Weinberger. The pamphlet's contents reduce to an enumeration of kinds and systems of Soviet military equipment. The authors clearly try to depict matters as if all these kinds and systems of weapons were created by the Soviet Union on a unilateral basis and that allegedly the USSR almost has an inherently "traditional" gravitation to arms. This opus is completely silent about the fact that the arms race has its roots in American soil and that the Soviet Union never has been responsible for its acceleration. The Pentagon's booklet has not a word or a figure about the colossal U.S. arms. It thus falsely depicts the true situation in arms and armed forces of the USSR and United States and is an out and out deception of the peoples.

In a report at the ceremonial session dedicated to the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, CPSU CC Politburo Member and USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov emphasized: "I can reaffirm with all responsibility: An approximate equality exists between the Soviet Union and United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in strategic nuclear arms, medium range nuclear weapons and conventional arms."

According to the other false argument vigorously parasitized by imperialist apologists of war, the "Soviet military danger" above all threatens U.S. European allies. Therefore they allegedly also have to arm and arm. The American General B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief of joint NATO armed forces in



Europe, recently demanded in an abrupt form that bloc partners increase their annual military expenditures by 4.5 percent.

In an attempt to beat down the intensity of antimilitary, anti-American sentiment now widespread in Western Europe in connection with the NATO decision to station American medium range nuclear weapons on the territory of a number of Western European countries, the "hawks" from Washington are not stinting on gloomy prophesies and talk profusely to the effect that, having achieved an overwhelming superiority, the Soviet Union is "paralyzing the will to resist and one fine day will give Europe an ultimatum for surrender." That is what was written by American observer D. Cousins in a NATO bulletin.

By open blackmail and intimidation Washington figures are trying to ensure that their junior partners in the North Atlantic Alliance assume a greater share of the burden of military expenditures and provide additional opportunities for stationing American nuclear weapons on their territory. In a recently published report by the director of the Arlington Corporation's Military-Political Problems Study Program clearly addressed to European allies and entitled "Soviet Military Strategy in Europe," it states that allegedly "the USSR is preparing for the massive use of nuclear weapons in order to occupy all of Western Europe rapidly." The report goes on to "prove" that in the weapons area "the Soviets have an overwhelming qualitative and quantitative superiority over NATO" on the European continent and so the only solution is to "add further arms" urgently. This was the "argument" which justified the December 1979 "dual" decision by NATO on "additional armament."

Responding to questions from the West German journal SPIEGEL, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev razed to the ground, as they say, the false "arguments" by ideological saboteurs of the West. He cited irrefutable data reflecting true reality, which unambiguously demonstrates the far-fetchedness of the hullabaloo raised by NATO about the USSR's "intolerable superiority" in medium range weapons and about the "need for additional armament." "Had NATO undertaken this," it was stated in the interview, "the Soviet Union rather would have had to pose the question of additional armament."

The overseas ideological saboteurs try to use the myth of the "Soviet military threat" to "substantiate" the impudent hegemonic pretensions of American imperialism to the role of "world leader" about which all antisocialist forces allegedly should rally. Inasmuch as the "Soviet danger" threatens the entire civilization, writes American politologist I. MacGreary with a serious air, the entire "free world" has to unite under U.S. aegis. Essentially the West wishes to use such an "argument" to justify the attempt by militaristic circles, primarily of the United States of America, to disrupt the approximate balance of military forces existing in the world in favor of imperialism and to the detriment of socialism.

Extensive military preparations are being carried out to the accompaniment of numerous statements and speeches by highly placed political and state figures of NATO countries about the growing "threat" on the part of the Soviet Union and other socialist states: Aggressive doctrinal lines are being "updated," the technical base of imperialist armies is being improved, numerous exercises and maneuvers are being organized, troop groupings are being built up and

military bases located around the entire perimeter of the USSR and other countries of socialism are being modernized.

All this is being done to achieve a U.S. military-strategic superiority over the USSR. "We will spend everything required," declared American Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, "to build up America's military might and attain superiority over the Soviet Union."

Such "arguments" and similar ones in the West are used in an attempt to make the unpardonable lie about the "Soviet danger" a unique form of thinking by millions of people and the stereotype of their attitude toward everything connected with real socialism.

But all cock and bull stories about the "military danger" which allegedly proceeds from the Soviet Union and world socialism are absolutely groundless. Having a powerful and steadily growing economic potential, the USSR and the socialist community are not even thinking about some kind of "broadening of expansion" (which the class enemies importunately ascribe to us), but are directing all their efforts, international authority and influence at a continuation and deepening of detente, cessation of the arms race and preservation of peace on earth. Herein is reflected the peaceloving essence of socialism and the unshakable confidence of peoples of socialist states that they will attain their high and humane goals in peaceful economic competition with capitalism.

"The Soviet Union," it was emphasized in Comrade Brezhnev's answers to questions from editors of the West German journal SPIEGEL, "acts consistently to continue the OSV [strategic arms limitation] process and for genuine restrictions and cut-backs in strategic arms on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. To this end the talks must be continued quietly, without cheap propaganda and attempts at pressure. We must retain everything positive which was achieved in preparation of the SALT-II Treaty, and in no way link this paramount problem with others, no matter how important they may be."

#### On a Course of Militarization

Despite the fantasies of bourgeois politicians and ideologists it is quite obvious that the chief threat to peace stems from aggressive circles of imperialism, and American imperialism above all, under present-day conditions. In the current century imperialism has unleashed two devastating world wars and dozens of local wars and armed conflicts. And it has been and is militarism which, in Lenin's words, is a "living manifestation" of capitalism (see "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XVII, 187), which is the direct "mechanism" causing and preparing wars. This is not simply a militarization of the state, but a profound subordination, albeit at times concealed by bourgeois-democratic hopes, of the country's entire economic, political and spiritual life to the needs of the war machine--the chief tool of imperialist politics. As C. Eckley, a professor at California Political College, was forced to admit in his work entitled "The Military in Modern American Society," militarism has permeated the West's social structure everywhere.



Contemporary militarism includes many elements, and above all armed forces, the military-industrial base, military science centers, control entities and military-ideological concepts. These elements are closely interrelated and serve as a military means for attaining the political goals of imperialism. While retaining its extremely reactionary essence unchanged, militarism under present-day conditions has acquired a number of new features characterizing the growth in aggressiveness of imperialism, which leads to an increase in international tension, aggravates the confrontation between capitalism and socialism and carries the threat of new wars and armed conflicts.

In the economic sphere the new manifestation of imperialism lies in the fact that there is a further interlocking of monopolies producing arms with the reactionary militarists in the state apparatus, as a result of which the predatory social hybrid--the military-industrial complex (VPK)--strives to exert determining influence on the entire life of imperialist states. The VPK carries all features of the contradictory development of the capitalist system, the economy of which has been characterized in recent years by a profound instability, slumps in production, fierce inflation, an unchecked growth of prices, massive unemployment and unceasing currency shocks. All this was generated to a significant degree by the swift growth in military budgets, forcing of the arms race, and the monstrous development of economic structures in countries of capital.

In August 1981 the American journal NEWSWEEK provided estimates of prominent economists in the article entitled "Reagan Builds up Military Might," which affirm that the growth in inflation in the country will accelerate even more as a result of the unprecedented military expenditures. Meanwhile inflation in the United States even in the current year exceeds 10 percent and the number of unemployed has reached almost 10 million. The price of stock shares continues to drop on the stock exchange.

Crisis phenomena are in evidence. The demagogy of the Reagan Administration, which promised a substantial reduction in taxes on the population is seen even more clearly against their background. The fact is that no one has yet succeeded in doing the magic trick of "both guns and butter"! The present leaders in Washington also will not succeed. The growing subordination of the economies of capitalist states to domination of the military-industrial complex is seriously shaking the economic mechanism of these countries and carries no less serious a threat to the peace and security of nations.

In the scientific-technical field contemporary militarism is striving to make maximum use of the latest achievements of science and technology for military purposes. The labor of many millions of people, outstanding achievements of human intellect, and the talents of scientists, researchers and engineers are directed not for the benefit of mankind nor do they serve the cause of progress or transformation of life on earth, but are being used for barbaric, reactionary purposes, for war needs. In the United States for example government expenditures alone for scientific research of a military nature reached almost \$14 billion in 1980, comprising some 48 percent of all federal expenditures for development of science. Science in imperialist states actually is being transformed into one of the most important elements of militarism and acts as a powerful accelerator of the arms race.

In a report to the American Congress by U.S. Secretary of State C. Weinberger it is stated without beating around the bush that the "military program in the field of science and technology is the deciding area for attaining our technological superiority." As we see, U.S. political and military leaders now are thinking primarily in categories of "superiority" and "predominance," including in the field of science. The militarization of science is leading to a new stage in the arms race where the center of gravity is shifting more and more from the quantitative to the qualitative sphere.

In the spiritual sphere as well modern imperialism has certain specific traits characterizing a growth in its aggressiveness. One probably can speak about existence of a relatively independent ideology of militarism--that component of bourgeois ideology which theoretically "substantiates" and justifies the arms race and the aggressive course of reactionary ruling circles. The techniques of such a "substantiation" are not very complicated.

In the mid-1950's the American press raised a hullabaloo about U.S. "backwardness" in bombers. The authorities sharply increased military appropriations and very soon the Pentagon officially stated that the number of Soviet bombers had been inflated several times over. Even after this admission, however, the U.S. military budget was not cut.

In the early 1960's a noisy campaign unfolded in the United States concerning the "USSR's serious advantage in missiles." The hysterical calls and anti-soviet fabrications produced real results: The U.S. military budget again leaped upward swiftly. Again came "clarifications" after the fact that the Soviet Union's missile might "was heavily inflated." But the job had been done: The military-industrial monopolies already were dividing multibillion dollar Pentagon orders.

A similar picture now is occurring. By intimidating the West's public by the "USSR's strategic superiority," militaristic propaganda not only is whipping up the arms race, but also contributing to creation of a dangerous climate for military adventures and senseless steps, one of which is the recent decision by the U.S. administration to begin full-scale production of the neutron weapon.

It is the militaristic circles of imperialism which are the inspirers and organizers of ideological subversions under cover of fabrications about the "Red threat" and the growing "Soviet military danger." Every means is set in motion. Back in the mid-1970's the United States formed a so-called "Committee on the Soviet Danger," which assumed the thankless function of "exposing Soviet expansionism." Its members make numerous interviews of state, public and military figures known for their hostility to detente and set more and more "arguments" in motion in an attempt to persuade the western man in the street of the reality of "the USSR's aggressive pretensions." Such well-known "hawks" as NATO General Secretary Luns, former U.S. representative to the United Nations Yost, American senators Braker, Garn, Nitze and many others take an active part in this campaign.

Today the bourgeois politicians and ideologists who zealously make obeisance to the Moloch of war have an actual ally and accomplice in the person of the

Chinese leadership. Beijing turns its back on any suggestions aimed at limiting the arms race. Moreover, importunate calls come from China to NATO countries and Japan about the need to arm and arm. China, which so acutely needs peace to resolve its numerous internal problems, has become a source of military danger. The Chinese militarists were suited by the false document about the "Soviet military threat," which they "enrich" with their own fabrications, crude juggling, and patent lies as far as possible. The facts indicate that the Beijing leadership now is coordinating its subversive antisoviet activity with the imperialists not only in the political sphere, but in the ideological field as well.

Ill-meaning myths are born when obvious violence is committed against the truth. Those who disseminate the myth about the "Soviet military threat" cannot help but know that a special chapter of the USSR Constitution contains the proposition that the foreign policy of the Land of Soviets is aimed at "preventing aggressive wars and attaining general and complete disarmament..." Our Basic Law prohibits the propaganda of war. By its practical acts in the international arena the Soviet state also affirms the invariable Leninist peaceloving course. In just the last decade the Soviet Union made dozens of concrete, constructive proposals in the United Nations and other international forums aimed at checking and stopping the arms race and aimed at disarmament. The 26th CPSU Congress advanced a Peace Program for the 1980's which became an important normalizing, stabilizing and moving force of world politics. In contrast to the United States and other imperialist powers, the USSR has not increased expenditures for defense for a long while now, confirming its firm and sincere adherence to peace. Answering questions of the editors of the West German journal SPIEGEL, Comrade Brezhnev declared with all definiteness: "The Soviet Union threatens no one and plans to attack no one. And our military doctrine bears a defensive character. It precludes preventive wars and the concept of a 'first strike'."

#### U.S. Claims to World Leadership is a Threat to Peace

The unprecedented build-up of military preparations by U.S. ruling circles irrefutably attests to the fact that the upper hand in leadership of the leading imperialist power has been taken by those who would like to revive the concept of U.S. "world leadership" buried by time. It seemed that with the inglorious end of Hitler's Reich mankind would not again encounter the delirious ideas of world domination. Lessons of the past war serve as a formidable warning to all potential aggressors. Unfortunately the imperialist camp has had and today still has influential forces which wish to change the course of world social development in conformity with their own hegemonic "scenarios" and "models" with the determination of maniacs. Events of recent times confirm this very persuasively.

In a speech at a congress of the extremely chauvinistic American Legion, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger uttered without beating about the bush: "We must be strong enough to play the role of world leader."

The hegemonic ambitions of American imperialism also are reflected in the evolution of doctrinal guidelines of the Pentagon militarists. During the time of President J. Carter, Pentagon strategists proceeded from the need to be



ready to conduct "one and a half wars" simultaneously (one major war, for example, in Europe, and one local war in Asia, Africa or another region). With the arrival of the Reagan Administration to the White House it was stated significantly that U.S. "military obligations" would become enormously broader.

In early 1981 the U.S. secretary of defense said unambiguously that the United States now must be ready to conduct "two and a half wars." Weinberger, speaking profusely before Congress, said that the assumption must be that "we will have to conduct major wars both in Europe and in the Persian Gulf and a small war in such regions as El Salvador, for example." Not a year passed and the aggressive evolution of the Pentagon's strategic thinking advanced even further. The chief of the American Defense Department believes it is necessary to be ready "to conduct a protracted war using all means on a global scale." Only then, in his opinion, would "the U.S. leadership role in the world" be assured.

The syndrome of world domination gives no rest to the latter-day messiahs from across the sea. U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Carlucci said: "When we possess superior military might, then our friends will cooperate with us and heed us better and our enemies will not dare infringe on our interests." Inasmuch as U.S. "vital interests" essentially encompass the entire world, as declared by Washington leaders, so the actions of American militarists have to extend to the entire planet. This conclusion does not simply stem from numerous statements of U.S. state and military figures; it is backed up by actual political actions of American ruling circles.

It is not difficult to see that the concept of "world leadership," which the West tries to depict as a "new" strategic line and long-term course for the United States, is exceptionally dangerous for the cause of peace, freedom and independence of nations. Where is this danger specifically reflected?

Above all the course for attainment of U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union is not limited merely to the advancement of new strategic concepts and plans or an adjustment of aggressive doctrine. This course finds its materialization in broad and hastily implemented programs for increasing war potential.

Speaking in the White House in early October, President R. Reagan announced a new program of a further build-up of American strategic nuclear arsenals which encompasses the entire "triad" of strategic forces--intercontinental ground-based missiles, sea-based missiles and strategic bombers--carriers of nuclear bombs. Development and production of the strategic B-1 bomber and mass deployment of cruise missiles, 3,000 of which will be placed in B-1 and B-52 bombers and several hundred aboard submarines, are envisaged within the framework of this program, which can only bring the threat of war nearer. It is planned to build at least 100 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. It has been decided that some of those missiles will immediately be placed in hardened silos where the Minuteman and Titan missiles now are deployed. The program also includes an annual commissioning of one "Trident" nuclear-powered submarine, aboard which it is planned to deploy the new D-5 strategic missiles. Steps are being taken simultaneously which are aimed at improving the communications and command and control system for strategic forces with

extensive use of aircraft--aerial command posts of the E-4B and EC-135 types, AWACS aircraft and space satellites.

Even a brief list of the main elements of the new U.S. military program shows its clear-cut aggressive character.

Washington's course for attaining military superiority over the USSR does not just disrupt the established strategic balance of opposing forces, it also creates an atmosphere of tension in international relations, cancels previously reached agreements and leads to serious difficulties in implementing the principle of peaceful coexistence.

Peaceful coexistence above all is the rejection of war as a means for deciding interstate contradictions and disputes. And in this sense peaceful coexistence contributes to the restriction and blocking of the general cause of wars of modern times which is rooted in the exploiting system. But Washington's politicians would like to rid the principle of peaceful coexistence of its positive content since it hinders them in following the warpath and hampers realization of hegemonic ambitions.

Lately the American militarists have increased noticeably the number of major exercises having an openly provocative character. Exercises by strategic forces are especially dangerous. For example, the "Global Shield-81" maneuvers took in the territory of the United States, Canada, all of Western Europe, the Pacific, Indian Ocean, Australia and Oceania. All elements of the American "triad" as well as military transport aviation, the Marine Corps, National Guard and other component parts of the U.S. war machine were included in the maneuvers. It is not difficult to see what enormous danger lies in such acts by the Pentagon, which actually are leading the world to the very threshold of nuclear conflict.

The numerous military bases of American imperialism created in various parts of the world also carry a real threat to the security of nations. More than half a million American soldiers located in dozens of countries abroad are the strength of war, expansion and aggression. According to foreign press reports, the Pentagon constantly maintains some 10,000 nuclear weapons abroad, chiefly in Western Europe. In addition, thousands of nuclear warheads are carried by ships of the American Navy roaming the oceans. Washington is "trying out" capabilities of the "Rapid Deployment Force"--a gendarme formation called upon to serve as a "big stick" of American politics in various parts of the world.

CPSU CC Politburo Member and USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov declared in a report at the ceremonial session dedicated to the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution: "The hackneyed myth of the 'Soviet military threat' serves as a smoke screen for concealing U.S. hegemonic aspirations and NATO's militaristic preparations. An attempt is made to use it to weaken the influence of Soviet peace initiatives on the international public and heat up an atmosphere of fear, suspicion and enmity among nations."



As we see, the danger of Washington's course toward attaining military superiority is obvious. It is linked not only with the change in character of thinking of certain leaders of imperialist states toward an increase in its aggressiveness, but also with the real, practical militaristic steps increasing the threat of outbreak of a war.

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Realization of overseas imperial doctrines of world leadership without the direct threat of involving mankind in the abyss of a nuclear conflagration now is absolutely impossible. Warnings on this score as well as realistic, constructive peace proposals were made convincingly and ponderably in documents of the 26th CPSU Congress, in the Address of the USSR Supreme Soviet to Parliaments and Nations of the World, and in a number of speeches by Soviet leaders.

The talks and discussions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the FRG and his meetings and speeches became a major political act in practical implementation of the Peace Program for the 1980's advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress. A document of the CPSU CC Politburo, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers on results of Comrade Brezhnev's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany emphasizes that "the fundamental interests of security of the Soviet people, of our friends and allies and of all nations of Europe dictated the need to place the most acute and burning issue at the center of talks in Bonn: how to avert the threat hanging over Europe in connection with plans for stationing new kinds of American nuclear missiles in a number of Western European countries, and the FRG above all, and prevent a disruption of the balance of forces in favor of the NATO bloc. This issue was posed by L. I. Brezhnev with all directness and definiteness.

"L. I. Brezhnev came out with new, far-reaching proposals in the FRG which serve one goal--finding a mutually acceptable agreement and ridding Europe of the danger of a nuclear conflagration."

The experience of the 1970's indicates that an active struggle of real socialism and all forces of progress and democracy against military danger can be used to preserve peace and shove from militaristic positions those who hope to play out again the class battles of the 20th century lost by imperialism.

"We have not sought nor do we seek military superiority over another side," stated the 26th CPSU Congress quite clearly. "This is not our policy. But we also will not permit such a superiority to be created over us. Such attempts as well as talks with us from a position of strength are absolutely without prospect!" A guarantee of this is the resolve of Soviet citizens to defend the peace, and the high combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces, who reliably assure favorable external conditions for building communism in our country and the peaceful creative labor of our allies and friends.

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## ARMED FORCES

### NEED FOR COMBAT READINESS STRESSED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 21, Nov 81 (signed to press 28 Oct 81)  
pp 9-12

[Article by Capt 1st Rank A. Plekhov, candidate of philosophical sciences, assistant professor: "A Constant State of Combat Readiness"]

[Text] For students and assistants of group leaders for political studies, this article is recommended for use in political-studies training on the topic: "The 26th CPSU Congress on the need for great vigilance and constant combat readiness in the Soviet armed forces--tasks for personnel in the new training year."

The entirety of the constructive life and activity of the Soviet people is taking place today under the mounting influence of the historical decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party. The Soviet people are fully resolved to implement these decisions successfully. The matter of carrying out majestic plans for the economic, social and spiritual development of the country of soviets is intrinsically related to that of constantly strengthening its security.

In appraising today's international situation, the 26th party congress cited the intense struggle between two orientations in world politics. Characterizing these in the report and accounting address of the CC CPSU to the 26th party congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted: "On the one hand, we see a policy that advocates curbing the arms race, strengthening peace and detente, and defending the sovereign rights and freedom of peoples. On the other hand we see a policy that advocates undermining detente and whipping up the arms race, a policy of threats and intervention in the affairs of others, and suppression of the struggle for liberation." True to the Leninist precepts of strengthening good-neighborliness, friendship and cooperation between nations, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state are waging a persistent struggle to strengthen international security and avoid global nuclear war. The forces of imperialism, reaction and obscurantism are constantly fomenting international tension and striving to shove mankind into the abyss of a new world war which would threaten catastrophic consequences for our entire civilization.

Under the cover of the notorious myth of the "Soviet military threat," the most aggressive forces of imperialism--ruling circles of the United States primarily--have set as their goal the attainment of military superiority over the Soviet Union. It

is precisely these reactionary forces that are to blame for the severe exacerbation of the world situation that has taken place in the late 1970's and early 1980's. The intensity of this situation is becoming more and more dangerous. The 26th CPSU Congress noted that the policies of imperialistic circles today show an unmistakable adventurism, a readiness to stake the vital interests of mankind in furthering their own narrow, mercenary aims.

The aggressive nature of imperialism--primarily that of the United States--manifests itself in the most diverse forms: the unleashing of local wars and conflicts, organizing military actions and "flexing their muscles" in various regions of the world; stepping up the arms race; attempts to change the correlation of forces to their advantage; efforts to further integrate the capitalist nations militarily by knocking together new military groupings and blocks; augmentation of their armed forces and the conduct of systematic, subversive activity against the socialist states and liberated nations; crushing the struggles of peoples to achieve liberation through the use of armed force, etc. United States ruling circles have chosen anti-Sovietism as the basis for their foreign policy, as well as destabilization of the environment in countries of the socialist community and general detriment to socialism as a system. They have set in motion the language of threats and dictates, and have openly declared that our country is their main enemy.

One of the most distinct manifestations of the intensification of imperialism's aggressiveness is the unprecedented growth of its military expenditures. The military budget of the United States for fiscal year 1982 exceeds 226 billion dollars. Military expenditures in the next five years will reach 1.5 trillion dollars--as much as the Pentagon has spent over the past 12 years. Under pressure from the United States, its partners in the aggressive NATO block are also intensifying military preparations. The build-up of nuclear weapons and more sophisticated missile systems continues. The most modern types of weapons of mass destruction are being built, including chemical and bacteriological weapons. Launch complexes are being prepared in western Europe for hundreds of new, medium-range American missiles. The president of the United States has decided to produce the neutron bomb, the most inhumane variety of the weapons of mass destruction.

Having proclaimed entire regions of the world to be in their sphere of "vital interests," the United States imperialists are consciously whipping up hotbeds of international tension and encouraging open acts of aggression and international gangsterism. The most reactionary circles of imperialism are constantly organizing ideological diversions against the USSR and its allies, and are attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. They are striving in every way to undermine and weaken the socialist brotherhood and the foundations of the social structure of their states. The events in Poland in particular attest to this--the Polish state has become the target of massive political and ideological pressure from imperialism and its agents. Bourgeois propaganda uses any and all means--including the filthiest--to slander the image of true socialism.

Ideological saboteurs have initiated feverish activity with the aim of discrediting the Soviet armed forces, distorting its social nature, designation and functions. They are attempting to debunk the noble image of our soldier-liberator in the eyes of the peoples of foreign lands, and to denigrate the heroic and immortal feat of the USSR armed forces in annihilating fascism. Imperialist propaganda has set for



itself the goal of blunting the political vigilance of Soviet soldiers, of shaking their devotion to the Communist Party and the people, to the great ideals of communism. It sows the seeds of distrust of our society's social values and, in the final analysis, undertakes to subvert the political and moral condition of our personnel, their readiness to ward off aggressors.

The Beijing leadership and its propaganda machine is actively participating in the anti-Soviet bustle of imperialist reaction. They are not only repeating western "psychological war" fabrications, but are themselves striving to substantiate the necessity for armed conflict against the USSR, and are fighting together with the imperialists to create a "broad front" against our country. Beijing is counting on the further aggravation of international tension and is striving to undermine the positions of the socialist brotherhood. The Chinese rulers are proclaiming their enmity towards the Soviet Union in every way possible and whipping up an unrestrained arms race; with the blessing of the western powers they have gained access to NATO's military arsenal and have been promised offensive weaponry.

All of this is being done at a time when the Soviet Union is taking all possible measures to sanitize the international situation. As the Fifth Session of the 10th Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet stressed in its address "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World": "Insuring peace has been, is now, and will remain the greatest goal of Soviet foreign policy." The Program for Peace in the 1980's, developed by the 26th CPSU Congress, is directed to this end.

This is why we are forced to accompany our steps towards peace by a further strengthening of the defensive capabilities of the Soviet Union. The international environment that has taken shape and our historical experience obligate us to be vigilant to the maximum degree, to keep the powder dry, to be mindful of our responsibility for the destiny of the Motherland. This is what we were taught by the founder of the Communist Party and Soviet state Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. In the complicated international environment, the chief requirement of our armed forces is to be in a constant state of combat readiness. In carrying out the will of the party and the people, Soviet soldiers and soldiers of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact countries are reliably standing watch over the gains of socialism and defending the interests of our community. They have at their disposal everything necessary to deal a crushing blow to any aggressor. The recently completed "Zapad-81" training exercises have again illustrated this with full force. In a dynamic and complicated environment which most closely approximates actual combat conditions, army and navy troops have convincingly demonstrated a solid fusion of high-technology equipment, military expertise, and the invincible moral spirit that make up the combat potential of the Soviet armed forces.

In general terms it is people and military technology that are the main ingredients of combat readiness in our army and navy. Combat readiness for our armed forces means that condition which would allow them to repulse and crush aggression at any moment and under the most adverse conditions, to deal the enemy a shattering blow no matter what his origin, to annihilate him. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev called combat readiness the crown of troops' military expertise in peacetime and the key to victory in war.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, USSR Minister of Defense and CC CPSU politburo member, noted that the power of modern weapons and combat technology is grow-

ing constantly, and that it is necessary to make the most of the combat capabilities they offer. We must be able to strike the enemy at great range, hit him with the first shot, launch or run. We must fully utilize the qualities our combat technology affords with respect to speed, high altitude, maneuver, protective measures, etc. We may justifiably call this our number one task. In order to fulfill this task honorably we must spare neither time nor effort in achieving complete mastery of combat skills, and in so doing must exhibit the necessary exactingness, initiative and principled approach.

Combat readiness depends on a high degree of political consciousness in our personnel. The soldier who is deeply convinced of the correctness of communist ideals and the righteousness of our cause will always be successful in accomplishing the assigned task. It's not for nothing they say that high moral fiber is the weapon of victory. The decisive role in war belongs to man. The great arsenal of combat readiness is therefore comprised of high moral qualities, fortitude, the ability to endure unprecedented moral, psychological and physical hardships and to maintain the will to fight under any conditions as a result of high moral fiber and consciousness.

The indispensable condition for maintaining high combat readiness is firm, conscious military discipline. Without this an army cannot be ready to fight. Iron discipline is always necessary. During wartime it is the guarantee of victory in battle; during peacetime it is the decisive condition for maintaining troops in a constant state of combat readiness. Today, when our army and navy are equipped with the most complicated items of combat technology, and when the tasks they face and the conditions for conducting combat operations cannot even be compared with those that existed in the past, Lenin's instructions on the necessity for the strictest military discipline have acquired a particular significance.

Combat readiness for units and ships, and for the armed forces as a whole, is unthinkable without great vigilance. V. I. Lenin and the Communist Party have always attached tremendous significance to vigilance in the military sphere. Lenin considered vigilance to be closely related with combat readiness of the armed forces. Lenin's demands that we "must be on the alert, must preserve, develop and strengthen our military readiness," that "maintaining combat readiness is for us an obligation," are no less pressing today than in the past. In our struggle with the insidious enemy imperialism is, we must be especially alert. As Lenin taught, our military discipline and vigilance must reach the highest limits. Only the undiminished vigilance of all the Soviet people, especially our servicemen, will prevent the enemy from catching us unawares.

The new training year will be a year of intense military endeavors. The "Zapad-81" training exercises brought combat readiness of the Soviet armed forces to a new frontier. The results achieved here and the accomplishment of assigned tasks are the common property of all personnel in the army and navy. Having been accumulated on an especially broad scale, this experience is at the same time directed to every serviceman. Everything of value must be extracted from it; its results must be consolidated and multiplied. Its contributions must be applied towards achieving new successes. The security interests of the Soviet Motherland and of other countries in the socialist community obligate every serviceman to keep the powder dry, to remain in a constant state of combat readiness to repulse aggression from wherever it might issue.

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## ARMED FORCES

### REASONS, NEED FOR VIGILANCE STRESSED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 22, Nov 81 (signed to press 10 Nov 81)  
pp 25-26

[Article by Col Justice V. Kuznetsov: "Vigilance—Our Weapon"]

[Text] It was the usual mailing envelope, differing from others only by the triangular stamp which marks soldiers' letters. The drawing on the envelope appeared innocent at first glance, but on it one could distinctly make out a type of military unit [chast'], the branch of service to which it related and the armament it had.

Here is another example. In a letter home, Pvt Afanas'yev indicated the branch of service of the unit he is serving with and what kind of technical equipment is on the armament. Fortunately the letter was not delivered. But what if these items—which comprise classified information—fell into enemy hands?

Carelessness has many faces, many forms. A person might forget something he shouldn't have, do something he shouldn't have—an extraneous remark to someone, a bit of boasting. But it is well known that what passes from mouth to mouth is heard from corner to corner. A few soldiers might mention their coming training exercises or unit deployment in a letter. There are even those who mention their actual unit designation. This cannot be allowed. People try to convey secret information through ambiguous expressions or drawings, such as the soldier who made a sketch of the weapon he deals with in a letter. This kind of "camouflage" also leads to the disclosure of military secrets.

A great deal of harm can be attributed to an irresponsible attitude towards compliance with the regulations governing treatment of classified documents, secret materials, stamps and markings, various forms not completely filled in.

Classified information and military secrets of one kind or another are entrusted to some degree to every serviceman, every soldier. He knows, for example, the location of his unit and subunit [chast', podrazdeleniye], the nature of the military facility being defended or located nearby and a great deal of other information that comprises classified data, and which under no circumstances must the enemy come to know. Enemy intelligence is hunting for such information. The enemy is interested in data on our commanders and troop leaders, on locations, strength and armament of our units, on the technical equipment of the armament or undergoing testing. He is thoroughly studying our system for defending military facilities and data on the location of traffic con-

trol points. He wants to know our document-checking sequence and is searching for weakly monitored locations suitable for gathering intelligence information. Enemy intelligence services strive to obtain military secrets through every possible means, and in this way weaken the might of our armed forces. They are interested in servicemen's correspondence, soldiers' newspapers, various abstracts, pages from different manuals and sets of instructions, used carbon paper--anything they can use to extract the information they want piece by piece.

The enemy finds particularly valuable the personal documents of our servicemen and other Soviet citizens--passports, identification documents, party and Komsomol membership cards, military identification, temporary-duty orders and leave blanks, any of various passes and certificates, official forms of military units and installations not completely filled in, etc. One enemy scout talked about the methods he had been taught--"Use all means--graft, bribery, whatever. Don't let any obstacle get in your way, but be careful. If, in order to seize documents, you have to kill, then do it and seize them." The conclusion here is that one should cherish documents as the apple of his eye.

Radio and telephone communications may serve as the source of intelligence information for the enemy. Therefore, when using telephone and radio, information not to be made public may not be discussed. Questions pertaining to such information may not be answered; in general, one must observe caution to the extreme, especially if the voice of the person asking the questions is unfamiliar.

Enemy intelligence services spare no effort or means in obtaining necessary information. They select and carefully train special agents in the business of espionage, then attempt to infiltrate them into our country and into countries friendly with us. But it's difficult to do this. Enemy intelligence therefore seeks legal opportunities and other means or engaging in its activities. Special espionage equipment, portable and highly effective, is built and used for eavesdropping and recording conversations, for taking photographs and transmitting signals. The equipment functions well at great distances; hence our camouflage requirements are great.

Soviet soldiers set a fine example of high vigilance. Unfortunately, there are certain instances where it is missing, cases of carelessness, thoughtlessness and frivolous attitudes towards work-related conversations and personal correspondence. This can be highly detrimental, and therefore it has been established by law that disclosure of military information is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three months to one year. Disclosure of classified military information is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to five years. The loss of military classified documents or items of a classified nature, when the loss is a result of violation of the prescribed regulations dealing with such matters, is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to three years. If they have resulted in grave consequences, the above-mentioned actions are punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

Vigilance encompasses a great deal. It does not only involve safeguarding classified information. Being vigilant is also the ability to discern the enemy, no matter how he has disguised himself, to assist state organs in exposing him and always be ready to repulse his attack. Vigilance is an invisible weapon that every soldier must possess.

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## ARMED FORCES

### POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION: LEADERSHIP ROLE OF CPSU EMPHASIZED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 81 (signed to press 4 Dec 81) pp 5-10

[Lead Article: "The CPSU is the Directing Force of Soviet Society"]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the political leader of our people. Formed by the great Lenin, the party lifted the working class and all of Russia's working people up for the socialist revolution, organized armed defense of its achievements and boldly led masses of many millions along the uncharted course of building a new society. In the stern years of the Great Patriotic War the party's leadership and the heroic example of party members were the chief source of the world historic victory over fascism. In the postwar times efforts of the party and people were marked by new outstanding achievements, crowned by the developed socialist society built in the USSR.

The 26th CPSU Congress was a very important event of modern times which defined the further route of our country's progressive movement toward communism. It armed the party and people with a precise, clear political line and a comprehensive program of action in all sectors of the economic and cultural front, and provided powerful impetus to the struggle for preserving and strengthening peace. Congress ideas and resolutions now determine the strenuous labor rhythm and the entire political atmosphere in the country and actively serve to strengthen the positions of world socialism and to normalize the international situation.

An important place is occupied in congress documents by fundamental generalizations and conclusions characterizing the development of the party itself and the growth of its directing and guiding role in Soviet society. It is generally known that bourgeois ideologists and politicians and their revisionist yes men are setting everything in motion to slander the CPSU and simultaneously undermine the authority of other ruling parties in countries of the socialist community. They are especially zealous in exaggerating the provocative idea that socialist development is possible "of itself," without the "interference" of communists in the economy and other spheres of social life.

But party members have a different viewpoint on this score, comprehensively grounded in works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and confirmed by historic experience. The objective truth is that only the working class led by the Communist Party is capable of directing the entire mass of toilers in the struggle to overthrow the yoke of capital and consolidate the revolution's



victory, and in the job of creating a new social system. At the same time historic experience indicates that the revolutionary party of the working class is a party guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching and developing it imaginatively. It is a party linked closely with the masses with its entire work and all its aspirations aimed at the welfare of the working man. It is a party built on the foundation of democratic centralism, high awareness and a discipline common to all. It is a party of proletarian internationalism. The party of Lenin, the party of the working class, fighting vanguard of all the Soviet people, has been, is now and will be such a party.

Party leadership in a socialist society is the cementing basis and guiding force without which socialism simply is inconceivable. Each time our country approached a new phase in its development, when it became the turn of more difficult economic and sociopolitical problems, the imagination and energy of the popular masses led by the Leninist Party were the condition for their successful resolution and the moving force of the creative process. This is especially typical of the present stage. The 26th CPSU Congress confirmed the conclusion drawn previously that the party's role in the life of society and the significance of its theoretical, political and organizational activities grow steadily in the period of developed socialism. This conclusion became a firm part of our ideological-theoretical arsenal as one of the fundamental propositions of the teaching on developed socialism.

The well-known Leninist formula that the party is the mind, honor and conscience of our era is grasped even more deeply in light of the impressive achievements of the Land of Soviets. The natural increase in the CPSU's directing and guiding role reflects the dialectics of development of Soviet society toward communism. It is linked closely with the life, practice, and daily work of the party itself. In a speech at the closing of the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "We know well from the experience both of the past and present that the role of leading force of society does not come of itself. This role is earned and won during a continuous, steadfast struggle for the workers' interests. And this role is reinforced by the fact that the party constantly deepens its ties with the popular masses and lives with their needs and desires."

Vivid proof of this is the 26th party congress itself as well as the November 1981 CPSU CC Plenum which continued its work. They convincingly confirmed that the party of Lenin is a mighty, almost 18 million member collective of party members representing the living soul and really unbending core of society. It is truly the revolutionary vanguard of all the people. The party is proving in fact that it exists for the people and serves the people by creatively developing Marxist-Leninist science, determining the general prospects for society's development and the country's domestic and foreign policy line, and directing the workers' struggle for the triumph of communism. This is why its constantly growing authority is unshakable. This is why Soviet citizens unanimously support party policy, plans and decisions and spare no effort or energy for their implementation.

The CPSU's political course is a continuation and creative development of Lenin's plan for building socialism and communism. V. I. Lenin said: "We value communism only when it is economically grounded." Direction of the

national economy is the heart of all the party's work. Remarkable successes have been achieved in this deciding sector in the building of communism. Our Motherland possesses a powerful economic potential. The Soviet Union today puts out approximately as many industrial products as all countries of Western Europe together and holds a solid first place in the world in the manufacture of many of the most important kinds.

The workers' welfare is growing steadily on the basis of the dynamic development of the economy. In just the last three five-year plans the real per capita income of the population has doubled. In this same period over 160 million Soviet citizens celebrated housewarmings. Unemployment, poverty and uncertainty about tomorrow—all those ominous evils which have beer and remain incurable under capitalism—have vanished without a trace into the past. Every Soviet citizen is given free medical assistance, guaranteed just social security and many other blessings legalized by our Constitution.

Concern for the people's welfare and happiness is the center of party policy and plans. Important social measures taking in all aspects of the life of Soviet citizens are planned for the 11th Five-Year Plan. Their implementation depends directly on accomplishment of a strategic task of assuring a growth in the economy primarily through intensive factors and achieving an increase in production effectiveness and work quality. The economy must be economic, stated the 26th CPSU Congress. The interests of its development demand zealous use of physical, labor and financial resources. Firm discipline, precise execution and high responsibility of each person for the assigned job are needed now as never before. And at the same time there must be a constant search for and use of reserves, initiative, and imagination.

Development of the economy under conditions of mature socialism is inconceivable without a further improvement in democracy. The Soviet political system, in which trade unions, the Komsomol and other workers' associations play a most active role under party leadership, permits giving consideration to and coordinating the interests of different social groups in the most attentive manner and linking them with the interests of all society and tasks of building communism. It now can be said without exaggeration that we have the hands of tens of millions of people—full-fledged masters of the country and of its resources and destiny—on the controls of state, society and production. Herein lies our strength and the guarantee of our future successes.

The unity of rights and duties and of the freedom and responsibility of citizens is a most important feature of socialist democracy and the Soviet way of life. The party carefully watches to see that the interests of society, the collective and the individual are combined harmoniously in the sphere of labor, since this is the main sphere of people's vital activity and of their moral indoctrination. Socialism generates a new attitude toward work, and the majority of Soviet citizens work honestly and enthusiastically. They rightfully and intelligently enjoy the diverse blessings which society gives them, and safeguard and augment the people's property. But we also have those persons who try to give less and snatch more from the state.

Relapses of petty-bourgeois, consumer psychology often lead to a situation where the most brazen carriers enter into direct contradiction with the law

and with the just and humane rule of socialism: "Whoever wishes to live better must work more and better." As emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, we must use all means--organizational, financial and legal--to close fast any chinks to parasitism, bribery, speculation, nonlabor incomes, and any encroachments on socialist ownership. This meets the traditions of our party and socialist democratism, normalizes social awareness and morals, and contributes actively to the communist indoctrination of workers.

In examining these difficult issues, the 26th CPSU Congress stated that their resolution, as well as the development of a new person in general, must rest on the firm foundation of social-economic politics. Always tell people the truth, show them the real picture of all our affairs, reveal the clear prospects and paths to success, identify the best qualities of every person, elevate the dignity of conscientious labor, and develop a will to fight for communism--those are Leninist traditions for work among the masses. It is in this spirit that the party sounds the call to arrange all our ideological and political indoctrination work.

L. I. Brezhnev writes in his "Vospominaniya" [Memoirs]: "This work is many-sided and requires scientific analysis of processes occurring in society and constant resolution of problems arising in connection therewith. It is dangerous to forget about the ideological basis in state and public life even for a time and even in individual areas, and to be reconciled with ideological mistakes. . . . There is no vacuum in the modern world: There where we are enjoying ourselves peacefully, our ideological enemies are acting."

A unique property of socialism is the monolithic social-political and ideological unity of the people which has taken shape in our country. The indestructible alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and popular intelligentsia grows stronger from year to year. Guided by its program objective, the party vigorously directs the objective process of development of a classless society and a comprehensive rapprochement of socialist nations.

The 60th anniversary of foundation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be celebrated on 30 December 1982. The peoples of our land are heading for this grand jubilee as a single, multinational family. All members of this great family are equal. Their work and concerns, successes and dreams are inseparable. All of them have an inherently proud feeling of belonging to a single great Soviet Motherland, since they represent a historically new social and international community called the Soviet people.

The Communist Party and Soviet people see their high patriotic and international duty in augmenting everything we achieved in the years of Soviet power and making our native land even richer and finer. This dictates our struggle for strengthening peace. The Peace Program for the 1980's advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress has become an important normalizing, stabilizing and moving force of international politics. Peaceloving initiatives of the Soviet Union are supported by fraternal countries of socialism and the progressive world public. New constructive proposals in favor of strengthening detente and developing a mutually advantageous cooperation advanced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during his recent visit to the FRG generated extensive international response. The results of this visit widen the possibilities that the struggle



for preserving the peace becomes even more effective, and they give the nation assurance that even the most difficult international problems are subject to solution.

But the imperialist forces headed by aggressive U.S. circles offer furious resistance to the peaceloving course of the USSR and intentionally whip up international tensions. The NATO bloc's decision to station new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the unprecedented arms race, and the striving by reactionary circles to kindle crisis situations in various parts of the world lead to an undermining of the detente process, seriously aggravate the international political climate and reinforce the danger of war. The hegemonist policy of the Chinese leadership closely adjoins the actions of shameless imperialist reaction.

Under these conditions the Communist Party and Soviet government and all the Soviet people act resolutely to reduce the threat of war and to curb the arms race. They are doing everything necessary to strengthen national defenses and increase the vigilance and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. In a report at the ceremonial session dedicated to the 64th anniversary of the Great October, CPSU CC Politburo Member and USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov declared that "our Armed Forces really are powerful. Those who dared encroach on Soviet soil have experienced this for themselves repeatedly. If necessary, we will use all our might to defend the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and peoples of the fraternal socialist states, but the Land of Soviets never has taken the path of aggression, nor will it." That is the truth. The enemies of peace and security of nations have nothing with which to counter it. Soviet military might frightens them because they see in it an insurmountable obstacle in the path of implementation of their aggressive plans. This might really is a hindrance for them, but our might is a great blessing for peace on earth.

The Soviet Armed Forces are an inalienable part of the people and live the same life with them. The people send their sons into Army and Navy ranks, ordering them to perform conscientiously the military duty which our Constitution defines as sacred. And the soldiers are performing their duty honorably. They are continuing the heroic revolutionary and combat traditions of the Soviet people, mastering modern weapons and combat equipment persistently, and raising ideological and physical conditioning. They are utterly dedicated to the cause of Lenin and the banner of October, capable of defending their Motherland reliably and ready for an exploit for the sake of her freedom and independence.

Nationwide concern for strengthening national defenses and providing peaceful conditions for building communism find their concentrated reflection in Communist Party policy and daily management of military organizational development and the life and work of the Armed Forces. The party always proceeded and is proceeding from the Leninist principle of inseparability of a consistent struggle for peace and constant readiness to rebuff any aggressor. It will not deviate a single step from this principle so long as people who love to play with fire exist on earth.



Our party views its directing role in society above all as its supreme responsibility for accomplishing the difficult tasks of building communism and responsibility for everything taking place in the country. There is enormous significance in the productive, creative work of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, an outstanding political and state figure, a true continuer of the great cause of Lenin, and an ardent fighter for peace and communism. All strategic directions of CPSU policy, the development and implementation of major measures on key issues of the development of Soviet society and an improvement in the people's lives, and the active struggle for peace and international security have been connected with the name of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, who has headed the combat staff of our party over 17 years, and with his steadfast work.

A good moral-political atmosphere has formed in our party and country, determined by the unity of party ranks, the constant concern by the CPSU CC and Comrade Brezhnev for creating a situation of efficiency and confidence, and the genuinely Leninist work style of supreme party entities. The CPSU Central Committee resolves the pressing problems of domestic and foreign policy in a farsighted, concrete, imaginative manner with consideration of demands of the time. Its work is characterized by a scientific approach to social processes, strict observance of the standards of party life and the principle of collective leadership, high exactingness and comradely trust in cadres, the very closest ties with the masses, and attentive consideration for suggestions of central and local entities and for the needs and desires of workers. All this assures productive work of the entire party and of every party organization.

Comrade Brezhnev was the initiator and vigorous participant in developing the Constitution of the first socialist state of all the peoples in the world--truly a manifesto of developed socialism. The development of socialist democracy received new impetus and an even greater vista opened up for labor and political activeness of Soviet citizens, labor collectives and public organizations. The state of all the peoples and socialist law became a powerful tool for accomplishing tasks of building communism. The election of CPSU CC General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and his many-sided, productive work in this supreme state post contributed to an elevation of the role of soviets in all walks of our life.

The enormous authority of Comrade Brezhnev as a major military figure, grown wise by personal combat experience and many years of work in the post of chairman of the USSR Defense Council, is generally recognized. Current problems of theory and practice of Soviet military organizational development and strengthening of the Armed Forces combat potential are resolved under his direct leadership. Leonid Il'ich meets regularly with military personnel during his trips throughout the country, speaks to military academy graduates, and attends the most important Army and Navy maneuvers and exercises. He gives much attention to improving the Warsaw Pact Organization and to the international solidarity of the personnel of fraternal armies.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev will be 75 years old on 19 December. Of those 75 years, a half-century has been given completely to the party and its great cause. In a speech during presentation of the "50 Years in the CPSU" emblem,

Comrade Brezhnev said: "Always and everywhere--in peaceful labor or in combat, in production or in management work--I have been, am, and will be above all a communist, one of the millions of like-minded persons rallied under the banner of Lenin. I will give my all without holding anything back to the cause of the party, which means to the cause of happiness of our Soviet people, the cause of their peace and well-being."

Soviet party members, all workers and military personnel in the country, and our friends abroad perceive the 75th anniversary of CPSU CC General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the USSR Defense Council Mar SU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as a banner event. In congratulating the hero of the anniversary sincerely and warmly, they wish Leonid Il'ich firm health and new success in his great productive work for the people's welfare, for the sake of strengthening peace and for the triumph of the great ideas of communism.

Soviet citizens experience a feeling of lawful pride for their Communist Party, for its powerful, bright collective intelligence, and for its authoritative, active Leninist staff. The monolithic unity of the party and people is a source of indestructible strength of our society, and the CPSU places and cherishes the workers' trust above all else. It is worthily performing its historic mission, outlined by the great Lenin, to direct and organize a new system, to be the teacher, indoctrinator and leader of all workers, and to lead the people toward communism.

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## ARMED FORCES

### POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION: THIRD EDITION OF BREZHNEV'S BIOGRAPHY

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 81 (signed to press 4 Dec 81) pp 11-19

[Article on publication of the third, supplemented-edition of the book "Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. Kratkiy biograficheskiy ocherk" (Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev: Concise Biographic Essay): "All His Life for the Party and People"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The Soviet people achieved grandiose successes in building a communist society under the leadership of the Leninist Party, its Central Committee, and the CC Politburo headed by CPSU CC General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

A prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and of the international communist and working movement, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev belongs to that galaxy of political leaders of a Leninist type who grew up and were tempered in the years of the Soviet people's selfless struggle for consolidating the achievements of the Great October and for building socialism in our country. Comrade Brezhnev's life and work are subordinated to the interests of the working people and he always is linked with the people by inseparable blood ties. No matter where sent by the party, he always struggled and is struggling everywhere with his inherent energy for the party's great cause and for implementing the people's aspirations.

Leonid Il'ich's many-sided, tireless and productive work is an inspiring example of selfless service to the socialist Motherland, the Leninist Party and the ideals of communism. His name has become for party members and for hundreds of millions of people of all countries the embodiment of Leninist principle, consistent internationalism, and selfless struggle for peace and mankind's social progress.

The book uses extensive factual and documentary material to trace the main stages in Comrade Brezhnev's life and work. It analyzes his scientific works and examines his creative contribution to development of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism.

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Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev was born on 19 December 1906 in the city of Dneprodzerzhinsk (the city of Kamenskoye until 1936) to the family of a hereditary worker who worked almost all his life in a metallurgical plant. Leonid

Brezhnev also went there as a 15-year-old youth and became a representative of the third generation of metallurgists in the family. Here he received his first proletarian conditioning. He said much later that "the plant routine, the thoughts and aspirations of the working man and his approach to life—all this shaped my own perception of the world in a determining manner. That which was laid down then was retained all my life."

L. I. Brezhnev's labor biography began at a time when the young Soviet state had begun peaceful creation of a new society after defending the achievements of the October Revolution.

The heroic exploit of the Soviet people was performed in a situation of enormous difficulties and was a reflection of the high awareness and selflessness of the masses. The revolutionary enthusiasm and optimism which inspired the working class and all toilers to build a new life had an enormous influence on the indoctrination of the working youth of those years. At age 17, caught up by the enthusiasm of a heroic time, L. I. Brezhnev joined the Komsomol. In 1929 he was accepted as a candidate member and on 24 October 1931 as a member of the Communist Party.

When industrialization of the country began in the Soviet Union at the turning point of the 1920's and 1930's, tens and hundreds of thousands of skilled specialists were needed. L. I. Brezhnev went to study in a metallurgical institute, which he completed with honors in 1935. At that same time a piece appeared in the large-circulation newspaper of the Plant imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy entitled "His Name is Bolshevik." It stated in particular: "In going into production, the young engineer Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev promises to do a great deal. And he will . . . because he is forged of strong material." In the prewar years L. I. Brezhnev covered the path from chief of a plant shift, where he began his labor activity as a fitter, to secretary of the party's Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast committee for the defense industry, in which post he gave all his strength, knowledge and abilities to this most important sector of the national economy.

Soon after completing the institute L. I. Brezhnev was called into the Army. He performed active military service in the Transbaikal Military District initially as cadet at an armored school, and later as politruk in one of the best tank companies in the regiment. The command element repeatedly recognized him as outstanding in combat and political training. "In receiving military schooling I did not fully picture how it would come in handy in a very serious war," he writes in "Vospominaniya" [Memoirs].

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The Great Patriotic War began. By decision of the VKP(b) [All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik)] Central Committee, L. I. Brezhnev was sent into the Armed Forces together with many prominent party figures and secretaries of union republic, kraykom and obkom CC's. But before departing for the front he along with other obkom leaders performed enormous work in the first most difficult weeks of the war to reorganize the oblast economy on a wartime footing, and then to evacuate industry to the East.



Many grand pages in the history of the Great Patriotic War are connected with the name of L. I. Brezhnev. As deputy chief of Southern Front political directorate, then chief of 18th Army political department and chief of the 4th Ukrainian Front political directorate, he took an active part in drawing up and carrying out a number of major Soviet Army operations in the Caucasus, in the Black Sea area, in the Crimea, in the Ukraine, and later in the liberation campaign beyond our Motherland's borders. But the book notes that during all these years of severe war ordeals L. I. Brezhnev was known well as an experienced political worker and a person of great feeling, charm and personal courage. This talent as a political leader was displayed especially vividly in the legendary Malaya Zemlya. These heroic pages in the Great Patriotic War's history are described in Brezhnev's book "Malaya Zemlya."

During the Soviet Army's great mission to liberate the nations of Europe from fascist slavery, L. I. Brezhnev took part in the liberation of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and Hungary as the head of army and front political entities. He persistently and capably directed the work of political entities and of party and Komsomol organizations to accomplish new military-political tasks.

The salvos of the triumphant Victory salute had died away. The war had ended. The party lifted the people up for a new, magnificent exploit--the reconstruction and further development of the national economy. The best party cadres were sent to accomplish this most important economic and political task. L. I. Brezhnev was elected first secretary of the Zaporozhskaya Oblast committee of the KP(b) [Communist Party (Bolshevik)] of the Ukraine in August 1946. He had to take over the party organization under difficult conditions. The famous Zaporozhstal', pride of metallurgy of the country's South, lay in ruins. Dneproges [Dneprovskaya Hydroelectric Station imeni V. I. Lenin], one of the firstborn of Soviet power engineering, had been destroyed. The occupiers had inflicted colossal damage on the oblast's agriculture.

A party leader under those conditions needed outstanding qualities: organizational abilities, political insight, expertise in operational leadership, Bolshevik purposefulness, boundless faith in the creative abilities of the workers, unbending will, persistence and enormous working ability. L. I. Brezhnev, who took over the oblast party organization and a working collective of many thousands, possessed all these qualities.

Leonid Il'ich's book "Vozrozhdeniye" [The Rebirth] shows the labor exploit of the Soviet people in eliminating the devastating consequences of war. Reconstruction of Zaporozhstal' and Dneproges became a classic example of the concentrated focus of personnel and means in key sectors of nationwide construction. Later this experience was used widely at our country's largest construction sites.

By decision of the party Central Committee, L. I. Brezhnev was sent to Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, one of the largest industrial and agricultural oblasts of the Ukraine, in November 1947, and he was elected first secretary of the KP(b)U [Communist Party (Bolshevik) of the Ukraine] obkom. He gave all his experience, energy and knowledge to the rebirth of this land of ore and metal, the land where he was born and grew up.

The book shows the strenuous work performed by L. I. Brezhnev while at the post of first secretary of the CC CP of Moldavia (1950-1952). He did much for the development of industry, socialist reorganization of agriculture, and an upsurge in the republic's culture. The people who met Leonid Il'ich then and worked together with him and under his direction retained forever a feeling of high respect and gratitude for his selfless work.

At the 19th CPSU Congress in October 1952 L. I. Brezhnev was elected a member of the Central Committee and, at the CC Plenum, a candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSU CC.

An intense struggle for grain unfolded in the country in the 1950's. The exploit by conquerors of the virgin lands holds a special place in the grand series of achievements by the Soviet people. Development of the virgin lands moved to one of the key sectors of socialist construction at that time. And as always, the party sent its best forces to this sector. In February 1954 L. I. Brezhnev was elected second secretary and in August 1955 first secretary of the CC CP of Kazakhstan. His book "Tselina" [The Virgin Lands] tells about this period. According to comments by the people who worked together with Leonid Il'ich, he really gave his all to this cause of all the peoples. In resolving difficult major issues, L. I. Brezhnev displayed Bolshevik persistence, purpose, efficiency, and an ability to estimate the situation soberly and arrange work so as to unify the efforts of thousands of people. The massive development of the virgin lands became a living embodiment of Leninist ideas about most effective use of the land in the interests of a comprehensive development of productive forces and an increase in the welfare of Soviet citizens. Transformation of the virgin lands of Kazakhstan into a major granary of the country went down in history as a remarkable epopee in which Leonid Il'ich made an outstanding contribution.

L. I. Brezhnev was re-elected as a CPSU CC member at the 20th party congress, later he was elected as a candidate member to the Presidium and secretary to the CPSU CC, and in June 1957 he was made a member of the party Central Committee Presidium. L. I. Brezhnev's election in 1960 as Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (he remained at this post until 1964) was a recognition of his very great services to the CPSU, the people and the state.

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The October 1964 CPSU CC Plenum held a historic place in the life of the party and country. It was new, persuasive proof of the CPSU's monolithic solidarity, Leninist principle and political maturity, and of the party members' unbending will to follow strictly and develop steadfastly Leninist standards of party life and principles of party management, primarily the principle of collectivity, and resolutely eliminate everything hindering the creative work of the party and people. L. I. Brezhnev was elected first secretary of the CPSU CC at the October Plenum. Based on Leninist traditions and considering the nature of work of our party's supreme political entity, the 23d party congress (March-April 1966) established that the CPSU Central Committee would elect the Politburo, Secretariat and CPSU CC General Secretary. L. I. Brezhnev was elected unanimously to the post of General Secretary.

The book shows persuasively that L. I. Brezhnev's talent as a leader and organizer of the masses and as a prominent political figure was displayed even more vividly in the supreme party post. Having abundant experience and a detailed knowledge of the theory and practice of building communism, he made an enormous contribution to the development and implementation of the CPSU's Leninist general course. The focus of his attention are chief issues of party and state work: an increase in the economic potential of the USSR and the workers' standard of living, reinforcement of national defensive might, a strengthening of the world system of socialism, solidarity of the entire international communist and working movement, and a strengthening of peace and security of nations.

Marxism-Leninism and the theory of scientific communism were developed further in party documents and in Brezhnev's works. They reveal principles of building socialism as the first phase of a communist socio-economic formation and they define the essence and paths of development of mature socialism, creation of a physical-technical base of communism, the development of socialist social relationships into communist relationships, making of a new man, perfection of socialist democracy, and the indoctrination of Soviet citizens in a spirit of a communist attitude toward labor. The works of L. I. Brezhnev show thoroughly and vividly the fundamental advantages of the socialist system of economy over the capitalist system and the forms and methods of using these advantages in the interests of developing society and in the people's interests.

On the initiative of the Central Committee Politburo and CC General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev, the party worked out an integral, thoroughly scientific approach to management of a society of developed socialism and an economic policy meeting modern demands. It determined the ways of improving the economic mechanism and patterns for organizing and managing production.

In the mid-1960's the party began development of such an economic strategy and its corresponding methods of economic operation, and an improvement in the organization and control of production with an agrarian policy. The all-encompassing program for a steady upsurge of agriculture, foundations of which were laid at the March 1965 CPSU CC Plenum and saw further development in party congress resolutions and subsequent CC plenums, was a component part of the CPSU's general course. The September 1965 party CC plenum determined the new approach to problems of the development and organization of industrial production and an improvement in planning and the entire economic mechanism. Questions of the quality of control of a single national economic complex and a further improvement in the economic mechanism and tasks of raising the effectiveness of social production and its intensification were reflected in resolutions of the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th party congresses and Central Committee plenums.

In determining the national economic problems of the 1980's and the 11th Five-Year Plan, L. I. Brezhnev highlighted in particular in the Central Committee Report to the 26th party congress the task of completing the transition to a primarily intensive path of development. Its meaning lies above all in having production results grow faster than the input to production and in achieving more while drawing comparatively fewer resources into production. Planning,



scientific-technical policy and structural policy must be subordinated to the accomplishment of this task. Methods of economic operation and politics in the management area also must work for effectiveness. "Economics must be economic--that is the demand of the time," emphasized Leonid Il'ich.

L. I. Brezhnev always saw the essence and chief goal of the party's entire economic strategy in a consistent implementation of a course toward raising the welfare of the toiling masses. "As with any strategy," he said, "party economic strategy begins with an assignment of tasks and the advancement of fundamental, long-term goals. A steady upswing in the people's material and cultural standard of living has been and remains supreme among them."

It was in the late 1950's that the Central Committee assigned him problems of developing heavy industry and capital construction, outfitting the Soviet Armed Forces with the latest technology, and development of cosmonautics. The "Biograficheskiy ocherk" states that Leonid Il'ich honorably coped with the assigned job and used all his tireless work to facilitate a further increase in the Motherland's industrial and scientific-technical potential, a reinforcement of her defensive might and organization of space research. The office of the CPSU CC secretary was a unique headquarters where the most important problems of space development were resolved. Conferences were held here involving the participation of the most prominent scientists, designers and specialists in varying fields of knowledge. L. I. Brezhnev often was seen at plants where rocket technology was created. Leonid Il'ich stood at the beginning of outstanding Soviet space achievements.

In resolving the most important tasks of national economic and social development, the Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Politburo CC headed by L. I. Brezhnev showed constant concern for strengthening its defensive might and increasing the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. And L. I. Brezhnev had a great contribution in this matter as well.

Under Brezhnev's direct leadership as chairman of the Defense Council, problems are resolved on outfitting the Soviet Army and Navy with sophisticated equipment and weapons, training and indoctrinating troops, preparing military cadres, and developing Soviet military science and military art. L. I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress: "The Soviet people can be sure that the fruits of their creative labor are under reliable protection.

"No one should have any doubt that our party will do everything to see that the grand Armed Forces of the Soviet Union continue to have all necessary means for performing their responsible mission of being the guardian over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the bulwark of universal peace."

Together with military personnel of Warsaw Pact member nations, the USSR Armed Forces are making a worthy contribution to the cause of defending socialism and peace, true to their patriotic and international duty. Strengthening of the defensive capability of the USSR and other countries of the socialist communist is a most important factor for preventing wars and ensuring the security of nations.



The May 1977 CPSU CC Plenum which heard and discussed CPSU CC General Secretary Brezhnev's report "On the Draft Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" was of historic importance. The plenum deemed it expedient for the CPSU CC General Secretary to hold simultaneously the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The plenum emphasized Brezhnev's outstanding role in the life of our party and Soviet state and in the international communist and working movement, and his selfless service to the people and the great cause of building communism. It was noted that Leonid Il'ich had won enormous authority and respect among honest people of the world by his tireless struggle for a relaxation of international tension and for a firm peace and social progress, and that he worthily represented our party, all the Soviet people and our great socialist state in the world arena. Deputies to the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation (June 1977), unanimously and with great enthusiasm adopted a decree electing him chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Expressing gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet for the great trust given him, L. I. Brezhnev assured it that he would give his all to achieve the great goals which the party and people had set for themselves on the path to communism.

L. I. Brezhnev made a great contribution to creation of the new USSR Constitution. He was assigned to give a report on the draft Constitution at the extraordinary 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet (October 1977). Brezhnev's report was an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism, a document of a program nature. It reveals with thorough scientific substantiation the patterns of Soviet society's development in the present stage and prospects for the further building of communism. Summarizing results of the USSR Supreme Soviet session, Leonid Il'ich said in concluding remarks: "The Basic Law of the first socialist state of all the peoples in the world has been approved. A new historic milestone in our movement toward communism--the building of a developed socialist society--has been fixed constitutionally."

L. I. Brezhnev enriched and deepened the scientific description of the essence of mature socialism and its patterns and trends and revealed its place in the process of establishment and development of the communist formation on the basis of a theoretical generalization of experience in building developed socialism in our country and its creation in fraternal socialist countries.

The 26th CPSU Congress was a new historic milestone on the Soviet people's path toward communism, a noteworthy point in the country's development and in a comprehensive strengthening of the foundations and principles of mature socialism in economics, in the political and nonmaterial spheres and in the entire way of life of Soviet citizens. The party's experience, wisdom, and theoretical and political maturity received graphic expression in the report by CPSU CC General Secretary, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev entitled "Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Upcoming Party Tasks in Domestic and Foreign Policy."

The creative approach of our party, its Central Committee and the CC Politburo headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev to development of Marxist-Leninist theory in inseparable unity with revolutionary-transforming practice was manifested with special force in the Report. The Report advanced a scientifically grounded program for further development of Soviet society and the building of communism and defined chief directions in the party's work.

The Report is a document of great theoretical and political significance and an outstanding contribution to the development and enrichment of Marxist-Leninist teaching. Imaginative development of Marxism-Leninism is combined in it with assignment of concrete tasks to the party and people for 1981-1985 and for the longer term. Analyzing and generalizing the determining trends in development of Soviet society and prospects for a rapprochement of all its classes and social groups, L. I. Brezhnev advanced an important theoretical proposition that the development of a classless structure of society will take place in the main within the historic framework of mature socialism.

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Issues of foreign policy and international relations have held an important place in Brezhnev's work and do so now. The book uses extensive material to reveal his consistent and many-sided struggle for strengthening the socialist community and the world communist and working movement, for strengthening ties with countries freed from the colonial yoke, for development of relations with capitalist states on a mutually advantageous basis, and for the peace and security of all nations.

The CPSU CC General Secretary is making an outstanding personal contribution to development and implementation of party and state foreign policy. An expansion in the scope and scale of the Soviet state's foreign policy activities, the activeness of this work, and the growth in the USSR's authority and influence have led to a situation where not one major international problem can be resolved without the Soviet Union's participation.

There was further development of Lenin's ideas on the class nature and peace-loving character of Soviet foreign policy, which expresses the essence of the socialist system, in Brezhnev's works. Preservation of peace in a situation of increasing aggressiveness of imperialism is a most important achievement of the Communist Party and Soviet people and is linked inseparably with the name and tireless work of Leonid Il'ich. When clouds thickened on the international horizon by the early 1980's as a result of aggressive intrigues of imperialism, the USSR together with fraternal countries of socialism and all people of good will continued the struggle for peace persistently.

The reports and speeches of L. I. Brezhnev give an important place to an analysis of the role of socialist states in the modern world. They show that the appearance and development of the socialist community is a qualitatively new and genuinely revolutionary phenomenon. This community is the greatest achievement of the international working class and all revolutionary forces. It is a deciding factor in the anti-imperialist struggle and in preventing a new world war, it is a bulwark of liberation movements of modern times, and serves as a powerful accelerator of historic development.

Having generalized the experience of world socialism's development at the borderline of the 1970's and 1980's, the 26th CPSU Congress drew a conclusion about the stepped-up effect of objective patterns of rapprochement of socialist countries. This conclusion received further substantiation and concretization at congresses of fraternal communist and working parties of countries of the socialist community held following the 26th congress of our party.

The CPSU's foreign policy activity is vigorously helping to eliminate colonialism and its consequences once and for all. The USSR's fundamental policy and persistent efforts together with other countries of socialism and states which have won national independence have been of substantial help to the national liberation movement. In developing Leninist ideas about the alliance of forces of socialism with peoples defending their independence, the CPSU Central Committee and L. I. Brezhnev personally are directing particular attention to the comprehensive strengthening of the USSR's friendship and cooperation with countries which have taken the path of noncapitalist development and with advance detachments of the modern national liberation movement. In the CPSU CC Report to the 26th party congress L. I. Brezhnev dwelled in particular on the development of states with a socialist orientation and countries which have chosen the path of socialist development. Cooperation with the world of socialism is an important factor for young national states in achieving and preserving true sovereignty. Leonid Il'ich repeatedly emphasized the readiness and resolve of the Soviet Union to facilitate the success of their efforts.

Problems of strengthening the international communist movement on the basis of proletarian internationalism were examined thoroughly in reports to party congresses and in Brezhnev's speeches at many Central Committee plenums. Proletarian internationalism is a very important principle of party members' work which has been tested by life. All achievements of the communist movement are linked with this principle of Marxism-Leninism. To defend it actively today means to work steadily in order to strengthen the unity of the working class and all communist parties under the Marxist-Leninist banner and for the sake of their joint struggle for peace and social progress.

In 1976 L. I. Brezhnev took part in the Berlin conference of communist and working parties of Europe. In a speech at the conference he emphasized that proletarian internationalism--the solidarity of the working class and communists of all countries in the struggle for common goals, their solidarity with the struggle for national liberation and social progress, and voluntary cooperation of fraternal parties with strict observance of equal rights and independence of each of them--has been and remains a powerful and tested weapon of communist parties and the working movement.

Development of international relations indicates that the Peace Program proclaimed by L. I. Brezhnev in 1971 from the rostrum of the 24th party congress was of truly historic importance for the cause of freedom, security and progress of nations. It became a powerful factor for normalizing international relations and for a turn toward a relaxation of tension and an increasingly strong establishment of principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems formulated by V. I. Lenin. Speaking at the 26th party congress, L. I. Brezhnev confirmed the Soviet proposals, which retain their validity, for strengthening international security and restricting the arms race, and he advanced thoroughly substantiated, realistic proposals encompassing all the most pressing points of international relations and aimed at giving detente a new, second wind.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's words from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress sounded a fervent call to mankind: /"There is now no more important task on an



international plane for our party and our people as well as for all nations of the planet than to defend the peace."/

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All of L. I. Brezhnev's conscious life is linked inseparably with the Communist Party, which its founder and leader, the great Lenin, figuratively termed the mind, honor and conscience of our era. The date 24 October 1981 marked a half-century of Brezhnev's membership in the Communist Party. In honor of this jubilee he was awarded the "50 Years in the CPSU" emblem established by the CPSU CC.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's tireless and productive work has been appraised highly by the Motherland, the party and the people. He is a Triple Hero of the Soviet Union and a Hero of Socialist Labor. On 20 February 1978 L. I. Brezhnev was awarded the highest military order, "Victory," for the great contribution to the victory by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War, for outstanding services in strengthening national defense, and for development and consistent implementation of the Soviet state's foreign policy of peace, which reliably assured the country's development under peaceful conditions. The rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union was conferred on him. He was awarded an Honorary Weapon with gold USSR State Emblem. Leonid Il'ich received many Soviet Union orders and medals as well as the highest awards of fraternal socialist countries and awards from other world states.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev covered a path from rank-and-file party member to CPSU CC General Secretary, from a metallurgical worker to head of the Soviet state, and he always justified honorably the high title of member of the Leninist Party and its trust, struggled selflessly, and is struggling for its noble cause and a triumph of the ideals of communism. In the stormy days and nights of the first five-year plans when foundations of the socialist Motherland's might were being laid down, at the flaming fronts of the Great Patriotic War when the country's destiny was being decided, and again in the thick of heroic labor routine of postwar years when a national economy devastated by the occupiers was being raised swiftly, in the glorious fight for developing the virgin lands, and at the highest posts in the party and state--always and everywhere Leonid Il'ich is on the forward edge of struggle and creation and shares the people's joys and adversities.

As a Leninist type of leader, L. I. Brezhnev relies in all his work, both theoretical and practical, on the collective experience of the masses and always proceeds in everything from the people's interests. He says that "it happened as a result that in all my work, and especially while in responsible management posts entrusted to me by the party, I became accustomed to approach any question which arose above all from the viewpoint of what importance it has for the working man, how it will reflect on his life and what it will bring him."



The indestructible faith in the people's inexhaustible energy and the constant concern for their welfare so characteristic of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev won him enormous respect and love from the Soviet citizens.

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## ARMED FORCES

### COMBAT READINESS: RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICERS DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 81 (signed to press 4 Dec 81) pp 20-27

[Article by Rear Adm V. Gulin, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor; and Capt 1st Rank I. Kondyrev, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Docent: "High Combat Readiness is the Criterion of Responsibility"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Soviet citizens are working selflessly to fulfill the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They thoroughly understand and support party policy, the supreme goal of which is a comprehensive growth in the people's welfare and the preservation and reinforcement of peace on earth. In indestructible unity with the party and under its direction, our people by their work are augmenting the Motherland's economic and defense might, perfecting the system of social relationships and assuring a further growth in nonmaterial culture.

Implementation of plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan and use of the capabilities with which our society is endowed depend largely on the discipline and personal responsibility of every toiler, and especially economic, soviet and party leaders. "Rights, and extensive rights, are given to leaders to use fully," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the CPSU CC Report to the 26th party congress. "But in so doing every leader must remember constantly about his own high responsibility--responsibility to the persons who entrusted him to lead, to the party, and to the people."

These party demands relate fully to officer cadres. Their social responsibility for the Motherland's security is measured by the highest criterion--constant combat readiness of the Army and Navy which guarantees a rebuff to any aggressor.

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Social responsibility is one of the manifestations of the interconnection of the individual and society: it is impossible to live in society and be independent of it. This dependence bears a concrete and historic character and is determined by the society's system and position of the individual within it. Responsibility is linked inseparably with the individual's concrete rights and duties. The very term "responsibility" signifies "being accountable for one's affairs and acts." Depending on the nature of an individual's actions, society either encourages him or, to the contrary, censures him.

The founders of scientific communism pointed out that "there are no rights without obligations, nor are there obligations without rights" (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Sochineniya" [Works], XVI, 13). The organic unity of rights and obligations is one of the most important norms of Soviet citizens' vital activity, graphic proof of the advantages of socialist democracy over bourgeois democracy. Society in the person of the labor and military collective is responsible for every person and shows daily concern for him, while the person himself realizes his social obligations and responsibility through the collective. The principle of combining political freedoms and rights with discipline and responsibility of the individual is embodied in the new USSR Constitution. Essentially it permeates the Constitution's entire content and appears as a most important trait of socialist democracy and the Soviet way of life.

The individual, the collective and society are linked together primarily by their mutual interests. V. I. Lenin pointed out that interests are set in motion by the life of peoples and so the Marxist must seek out the roots of social phenomena in production relationships and "reduce them to /the interests/ of certain classes..." ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], I, 532). It is the socialist social-economic relationships--relationships of cooperation and mutual assistance--that establish in our lives the unity of interests of the individual, the collective and society. Public ownership of the means of production, the social-political and ideological solidarity of workers, and the friendship of all the country's nations and nationalities are the basis of this indestructible unity.

The developed socialist society built for the first time in our country represents a society where all friendly classes and social layers and all labor collectives are linked by indissoluble bonds of common interests and goals subordinated to the tasks of building communism. A realignment of all social relationships on a collectivist basis internally inherent to the new system is completed in the phase of developed socialism. This realignment encompasses the entire tenor of our life, which naturally leads to a fuller and more harmonious combination of interests of society, the collective and the individual.

The principle of harmonious combination of interests of society and the individual should not be viewed as their leveling. We retain a leading role for the interests of society, but in no way to the detriment of the individual's interests. Under conditions of socialism an increase in citizens' welfare, an expansion in their real rights and political freedoms, and creation of opportunities for comprehensive development of the individual are directly dependent on the level of development of society's economics and culture and on the might of the socialist state. Therefore concern for the Motherland's prosperity, protection and defense of the interests of society and the state, and a strengthening of the Armed Forces' might become the most important objective interest of every Soviet citizen and the chief guarantee of his rights.

The Soviet citizen is a full-fledged master of his country. He is an active participant in the building of communism and a creator of all material and

spiritual wealth. His mind and his hands create the wealth and might of our society, which rises steadily toward new heights of progress. "Any improvement in living conditions can be achieved only by the strenuous labor of Soviet citizens themselves. Mature socialism provides very broad opportunities for every citizen to uncover his abilities. The problem is to use these opportunities," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th party congress. Hence the enormous significance which our party and state attach to developing every Soviet citizen's high sense of responsibility for fulfilling his obligations to society and the people.

The socialist way of life is incompatible with a scornful attitude toward labor and toward one's obligations. The 26th party congress pointed to the need to provide comprehensive incentives to conscientious workers, to leave the loafers and bad workers no loopholes for a good life for worthless work, and firmly close all chinks for parasitism, bribery, speculation and nonlabor incomes with all organizational, financial and legal means. Whoever wishes to live better, must work more and work better. Socialist society gives its citizens a great deal. Therefore it has the right to ask each person: What are you giving to society and other people in response to concern for you? What contribution are you making to the common cause of building communism?

The social responsibility of each person increases especially in the Armed Forces. In our society every person is responsible for his sector of work, large or small. Nevertheless the social responsibility of military personnel has a more acute, profound character stemming from the importance of providing reliable protection for the achievements of socialism under conditions of an aggravated international situation. It is no accident that our Constitution states that defense of the socialist homeland is among the most important functions of the state and is a matter of all the people. This emphasizes the statewide, nationwide nature of this task.

A high degree of social responsibility in the Soviet Armed Forces is inherent to officer cadres above all. Soviet officers are the carriers of the revolutionary, class and military spirit and the combat traditions of the socialist army. They are the backbone, the cementing force of military collectives. They are given the right to command people, but this right involves responsible obligations as well. In peace and war the officer and one-man commander bears full responsibility in conformity with the Interior Service Regulations for combat and mobilization readiness, for combat and political training, indoctrination, military discipline and political-moral condition of the personnel, and for the safekeeping of weapons, combat equipment and other gear. In the final account all this is connected directly with activities taking in all aspects and components of combat readiness of the unit, ship and Armed Forces as a whole.

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The increase in responsibility of our officer corps for the status of combat readiness under present-day conditions is an objective process determined by a large complex of various factors. First of all it is determined by the sharp increase in aggressiveness of imperialism, the frenzied arms race in the United States and other NATO countries, and their preparation for war.



Peking hegemonists are acting as one with the imperialist reaction. Rashly playing with the destinies of peoples, the forces of reaction and aggression are fostering plans for delivering nuclear strikes against socialist countries. Pointing out the need to maintain high combat readiness of the Army and Navy, CPSU CC Politburo Member and USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov remarked that its importance increased especially in our days where the development of nuclear missile weapons and other powerful means of destruction creates the real danger of their surprise use by the aggressor.

The present stage in the development of military affairs is characterized by their fundamental transformations under the influence of the scientific-technical revolution. Outfitting of the Army and Navy with modern weapons and equipment requiring collective servicing not only does not degrade, but even reinforces the role of the individual soldier in performance of combat missions. Any mistake in a calculation, lack of attention before the radar scope, violation of the equipment operating mode and so on may have serious consequences. There is a corresponding increase in each officer's military-professional responsibility both for personal execution of official duties and for precision in his subordinates' actions.

The devastating force of nuclear missile weapons, unprecedented in the past, and adventurism in the politics of the most aggressive circles of imperialism place the highest demands on the status of combat readiness. It must be continuous and must guarantee the defeat of any aggressor and reliable protection of the achievements of socialism. That is the constitutional duty of the Armed Forces to the people and that is the party's program demand on them, both of which have a profound political and social meaning.

The dialectics of the officer's social responsibility are such that it grows in proportion to an increase in the might of combat weapons and a reinforcement of the objective trend toward growing complexity in the nature and content of combat readiness and the process of personnel training and indoctrination. As noted by the 26th CPSU Congress, the combat potential of the Armed Forces represents a firm alloy of high technical outfitting, military proficiency and indomitable morale. It is specifically an alloy! This means that an increase in combat readiness is inconceivable without a constant build-up in the personnel's spiritual potential and technical knowledge or without every officer's detailed perception of his personal responsibility for training and indoctrinating subordinates.

It was noted above that social responsibility reflects certain interrelationships of the individual, the collective and society and presumes those decisions and actions which correspond to the interests and demands of socialist society. Responsibility characterizes a person's attitude toward his duty and his obligations. Just as there are no abstract rights and obligations of the individual, so there is no abstract responsibility. V. I. Lenin taught that "we must steadfastly see to it that /personal/ responsibility /of everyone/ for specific, strictly and precisely designated work or a portion of work is assured in fact" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XXXIX, 308).

No matter what form social responsibility assumes--political, legal, moral or professional--it always elevates the individual's actions and deeds and the

demands on him to the level of social interests and progressive goals. In this sense the officer's activity aimed at increasing combat readiness not only meets the fundamental interests of the socialist state, but of all progressive mankind as well.

The content of social responsibility is determined by historic need and objective laws of development of human society. The fuller people's actions correspond to social progress, the richer and more diversified is the content of their responsibility. Consequently every subject of responsibility (the individual or collective) in a socialist society must perceive and foresee the results of his work, comparing them with statewide interests and directing them into this channel. Having indicated the importance of increasing the responsibility of appointed persons for an assigned job and results of work, the 26th CPSU Congress emphasized the need to counter trends toward favoritism and bureaucratism resolutely. This congress line also has a methodological significance for the work of officer cadres.

It is incorrect to reduce social responsibility merely to a certain threat of punishment for nonfulfillment or poor fulfillment of duties. As a matter of fact, responsibility can bear a legal character. It arises in those cases where the activity of a certain person contradicts the interests of society and its laws and standards. Therefore the indoctrination of intolerance toward a violation of Soviet laws, standards of socialist society, the military oath and military regulations and conversion of legal ideas into personal conviction and a life position is a necessary condition for developing high social responsibility of an officer and all military personnel. But I would like to emphasize that voluntary positive responsibility in which the individual's rights and obligations merge most fully is of decisive importance for building communism and for increasing combat readiness of the Army and Navy.

The public in our society acts as one of the chief factors and motivators of the individual's social activeness. It sets in motion all the individual's physical and intellectual capabilities, develops his abilities and permits him, not to ignore social problems, but to help in their successful resolution. The Communist Party and Soviet state show constant concern for developing Soviet citizens in a spirit of conscientious performance of their duties, which in the future will lead, as stated in the CPSU Program, to an organic connection of rights with duties into uniform standards of communist society.

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Social responsibility of officer cadres is manifested in concrete acts, in military labor and in an increase in their activities aimed at raising combat readiness of the units, ships or combined units.

Combat readiness is not a set condition, but a changing condition of the Armed Forces. It has no strictly delimited boundary in its perfection, just as there is no limit in the individual's social activeness. All elements of combat readiness (the readiness of people and readiness of military equipment) are capable of progressive development, above all under the effects of

soldiers' social activeness. For example, more stable links in the "man-equipment" system arise in the course of combat and political training, which leads to an increase and an improvement in combat readiness. A new quality essentially arises. For example, in the process of crews' active work of improving combat readiness aboard ships, times are shortened in making them ready for combat and deployment, the ability to hit targets with the first salvo and at maximum permissible range is developed, operating reliability of technical systems under difficult and complex situations is increased, and many other tasks are resolved at a qualitatively new level.

The officers of foremost units and ships set the example of such an approach to an understanding of their duty and responsibility. The successes of the crew of the strategic nuclear-powered submarine commanded by Capt 1st Rank V. Zhuravlev are widely known in the Navy.<sup>1</sup> Its history abounds with grand deeds and is filled with important events. The people preserve as a cherished relic here a letter from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noting the high moral-combat qualities, collectivism, friendship and comradeship of the crew's navymen and instructing the submariners to continue to perfect their combat schooling and political conditioning steadfastly, to increase their technical and nautical culture, and to perform their filial duty to the Soviet Motherland in exemplary fashion under all conditions. Navymen of the strategic submarine are true to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's behest. The crew repeatedly has distinguished itself in long, difficult deployments and has confirmed the title of outstanding for several years in a row. In the training year which just began it came out with a patriotic initiative, calling on naval personnel to begin socialist competition under the motto "Reliable protection for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people!" and to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation with a further increase in combat readiness and perfection of military proficiency. The experience of the united and cohesive collective, which augments its successes confidently, serves as a good reference point for all navymen.

Supreme revolutionary vigilance is necessary under conditions of an aggravation of the class-political and military-technical opposition of two opposing social systems. CPSU CC Politburo Member and USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov emphasizes that every general, admiral, officer and party member-manager must be stirred by the thought: What condition are subordinate forces in? Are they capable of carrying out an operation order right now? Has everything been done so that they can act in an organized manner to repulse any aggression and defend their Motherland reliably? There is no limit to perfection of combat readiness and there can be no complacency in this matter. Commanders, staffs, political entities, party and Komsomol organizations and all Armed Forces personnel must remember this truth always.

Combat readiness is assured by the determined military labor of every soldier. It takes shape from actions large and small and is forged in classes, exercises and sea deployments. It stands to reason that the effectiveness and quality of combat training and the level of combat readiness will be higher, the greater is the activeness and responsibility of officer personnel. Being a person with a high sense of duty, an officer not only utters correct thoughts, but also acts vigorously as required by the interests of combat readiness. By his personal example he confirms the unity of word and



deed, takes an imaginative approach to the performance of official duties, is irreconcilable toward shortcomings and a display of alien views, and is not satisfied with the successes achieved. The social responsibility of commanders and supervisors and the force of influence on subordinates in accomplishing tasks of strengthening combat readiness depend on their political and moral maturity, professional preparedness and pedagogic proficiency.

Social activeness is not a person's inborn ability but the result of indoctrination and social practice. All factors determining development of an individual also are factors in development of his social activeness. An officer's responsibility for constant combat readiness is shaped under the influence of the Soviet way of life, communist morality, the strict tenor of Army and Navy service, and the military collective. The basis of this complex, lengthy and continuous process is the development of those command qualities needed for fulfillment of duties assigned to officers for defense of the Motherland and the interests of socialism and peace.

The Communist Party shows constant concern for developing social responsibility in management cadres, including military personnel, and for developing their high organizational qualities and that work style in which party spirit is combined with competency, execution and discipline with bold initiative and enterprise, practicality and efficiency with an aspiration for high goals, a critical attitude toward deficiencies with a readiness to remedy them, crystal-clear honesty and exactingness toward oneself and others with sensitivity and attention to people as well as with the ability to place the interests of socialist society and the state always in the foreground. The qualities of an individual which the modern manager must possess received a thorough substantiation in resolutions of the CPSU and in works and speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other party and state leaders.

An orderly system of developing ideological-political, professional and moral-psychological qualities in officer personnel has formed in the Army and Navy. The leading direction consists of an elevation in ideological conditioning of cadres and development in commanders and supervisors of political maturity, high party spirit and a conscientious attitude toward their official duties. Communist ideals determine the Soviet officer's emotional make-up and give a class-political direction to the professional and moral-psychological traits of his personality. Thorough assimilation of Marxist-Leninist ideology permits officers to gain a correct understanding of the historic perspective, evaluate phenomena of reality from class-party positions, and see the meaning and goal of their activity and the nature and purpose of the Armed Forces. An officer's professional competency in accomplishing combat readiness missions is blind and limited without ideological-political maturity. It is communist conviction which points out the correct ways to achieve high combat readiness, which helps keep from falling into extremes under all circumstances, see the important element behind the trivial matters of daily life and be self-critical and principled, and which serves as a reliable foundation of conscious military discipline and responsibility.

The Soviet officer's political maturity and ideological conviction probably is not manifested anywhere as strongly as in the evaluation of results of his

own work, subordinates' actions and the state of affairs in the unit or aboard the ship. The overwhelming majority of officers appraise the status of combat readiness from a position of high party exactingness and principle, but there still are some supervisors who strive to embellish the state of affairs and inflate the level of combat schooling and military discipline of subordinates. Lack of principle and self-criticism inevitably leads to irresponsibility and a reduction in combat readiness.

The experience of the past war convincingly showed that an officer's military talent and professional training are manifested more clearly, the higher is his political maturity and political awareness. And this is understandable, since war essentially is a continuation of politics of certain classes by means of armed force. Today in peacetime the political approach to an evaluation of the state of combat readiness and of people's work is an inalienable feature of officers' ideological maturity. The fact that combat readiness is achieved through the efforts of every soldier and the collective as a whole also cannot be lost from view. It is only on a mature ideological and moral basis that commanders, political workers, engineers and technicians are capable of rallying the military collective, elevating its sense of responsibility and involving it in accomplishing combat and political training missions. Officers' personal authority, strength and influence on subordinates play a primary role here. Many years of experience attest indisputably that those officers whose authority of power rests on political and moral authority, high professionalism and culture achieve greatest success in accomplishing combat and political training missions and strengthening military discipline.

Development of an officer's personal responsibility depends largely on the precise organization of his official duties. Senior commanders and supervisors play a great role here. Their concern for organization of duties in conformity with regulations, exactingness, assistance and example teach young officers responsible actions. Socialist competition contains great capabilities for increasing officers' social activeness. It creates a spirit of competitiveness and acts as a means for rallying collectives.

Indoctrination of Army and Navy officers is facilitated by the reinforcement of one-man command, which rests on commanders' personal and complete responsibility for all aspects of the work of their entrusted subunits, units and ships. Everything which serves to reinforce one-man command contributes objectively to an increase in officers' personal responsibility, but this is a two-way street: The strengthening of one-man command reinforces the feeling of responsibility, while development of responsibility in turn assures the officer's proper realization of the full extent of the authority granted him.

Effectiveness in developing a sense of responsibility depends directly on the officer's self-indoctrination as well. The entire system of ideological-political, military, moral and legal indoctrination in the Armed Forces perfects the officer and conditions his character. At the same time this process becomes immeasurably more active if the indoctrination and self-indoctrination merge as one and supplement each other. The officer's regular work on himself, mastery of new methods of management and of training and indoctrinating subordinates, and a constant dissatisfaction with results achieved all expand the framework for displaying social responsibility and activeness.

Experience indicates that the development of ideological-political, professional and moral-psychological qualities of an officer as an indoctrinator and conductor of party policy in the Army and Navy, and development of a profound perception of one's personal responsibility for an assigned job on this basis are inconceivable without goal-oriented work with cadres. Practical experience indicates that the guarantee of success in this work is the subsequent and increasingly complete merging of the efforts of military councils, commanders, political entities and party organizations. The CPSU CC's demand that primary party organizations become genuine centers of daily ideological indoctrination work is of great importance from this standpoint.

The importance of military discipline should be highlighted in particular. Modern requirements on the Army and Navy's combat readiness advanced new criteria for evaluating discipline. The discipline of time appeared as a very important component and one of the criteria of combat readiness of units and ships. The factor of time and the struggle for reducing time in accomplishing combat missions represent a pivotal problem. A synthesizing of material and spiritual components of combat readiness occurs on the basis of the time element. The increased importance of precision, cohesiveness and execution at all levels in the Armed Forces emphasizes even more noticeably the role of personal discipline of every leader and indoctrinator. Even solitary instances where an officer ignores demands of Soviet laws, military regulations, orders or norms of communist morality have a negative effect on subordinates' discipline and on the combat readiness of the subunit, unit and ship and so cannot be tolerated.

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In the system of components of the Armed Forces combat potential, the indestructible morale of soldiers is in the same category as the outfitting of units and ships with modern weapons and combat equipment. The 26th party congress focuses our attention on this. This emphasizes the increase in social responsibility of commanders and supervisors for training and indoctrination and for maintaining high morale in Army and Navy personnel.

Officers not only have been given great rights to command other people, they have been given responsible duties for defense of the Motherland and for maintaining combat readiness at the level of missions dictated by the aggravated international situation and demands of modern warfare. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that "we have everything necessary to ensure high and reliable combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. Therefore the further increase in the level of the Army and Navy's combat readiness depends largely on the practical work of military cadres and on their ability, will, energy and persistence."

It is with a feeling of high responsibility that the Soviet officer corps persistently raises the combat readiness of the Armed Forces and sacredly performs its sacred duty to the party and people to develop capable and courageous defenders of the Motherland.

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## ARMED FORCES

### POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION: THE WORLD SOCIALIST SYSTEM

#### USSR as a State

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 81 (signed to press 4 Dec 81) pp 61-69

[Article by Col V. Izmaylov, Professor: "The USSR is the First Socialist State of All the Peoples in the World"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Sixteen hours are allocated for studying the topic "The world socialist system." Two two-hour lectures must be given on it: initially the lecture "The USSR is the First Socialist State of All the Peoples in the World," then independent preparation on this section of the topic must be arranged for two hours and a four-hour seminar held.

During the first lecture (narrative) it is important to help students comprehend the world-historic importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution and to explain why it is the chief event of the 20th century. During the class one must show convincingly the triumph of policy of the Communist Party, under guidance of which the peoples of our country achieved unprecedented success in a historically short period of time in developing their statehood, economics, science and culture and in strengthening defensive capability, and built a developed socialist society. It is apropos to tell in the class about the full and unanimous support by the Soviet people and USSR Armed Forces personnel of the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy. The propagandist is called upon to contribute to development of the students' feeling of Soviet patriotism, pride in the Motherland and readiness for its defense by his entire discourse.

It is recommended covering the following points in the lecture (narrative):

1. The victory of the Great October is the main event of the 20th century and beginning of a new era of world history.
2. The USSR is a great socialist power, the first socialist state of all the peoples in the world.
3. Successes of the Soviet people in building communism and fulfilling goals of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

It should be emphasized in brief /introductory remarks/ that the Great October Socialist Revolution dealt a crushing blow to the system of exploitation and oppression of many centuries and opened up a main line toward socialism. The basic results of the Great October and its importance are

shown graphically in Comrade D. F. Ustinov's report at the ceremonial session dedicated to the 64th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, held 6 November 1981 in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses.

Our party's present-day political course, defined by the 26th CPSU Congress, is a consistent continuation and creative development of the ideas and cause of October. The congress outlined paths of further development of mature socialism and worked out clear-cut reference points for the new five-year plan and the 1980's. The congress gave new impetus to the struggle for ensuring peace and international security and determined tasks of further strengthening national defense and increasing the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The lines of our party's 26th congress are being implemented. The year 1981, the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, marks a major step in fulfilling goals of the 26th CPSU Congress and in developing the productive forces of the socialist Motherland. The successful conduct of Exercise "Zapad-81" was a report on fulfillment of congress directions for improving the Soviet Armed Forces.

The country's toilers and personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces greeted with unanimous approval resolutions of the November 1981 CPSU CC Plenum and the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation. The Motherland's defenders began the new training year with great enthusiasm and are full of resolve to fulfill their pledges in socialist competition with honor and make a worthy contribution to increasing the combat readiness of the subunit, unit or ship.

#### 1. The Victory of the Great October is the Main Event of the 20th Century and Beginning of a New Era of World History

The Great October Socialist Revolution occurred 64 years ago on 7 November 1917. Russia's working class led by the party of Bolsheviks headed by V. I. Lenin overthrew the power of the bourgeoisie and established a dictatorship of the proletariat.

The October victory is the main event of the 20th century, which fundamentally altered mankind's course of development. The first socialist state in the world arose as a result of this victory. The proletariat of multinational Russia was given a difficult but honorable role as a pathfinder in creating a new society. "We have the right to be proud," wrote V. I. Lenin, "and we are proud of the fact that the good fortune of /beginning/ the building of a Soviet state, /beginning/ by this a new era of world history, an era of dominance of a /new/ class, oppressed in all capitalist countries and heading everywhere for a new life, for victory over the bourgeoisie, for a dictatorship of the proletariat, and for ridding mankind of the yoke of capital and of imperialist wars, fell to our lot" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], XLIV, 148).

The Great October Socialist Revolution marked the beginning of a new era not only in Russia's history; it opened up a new era in world history. Comrade

L. I. Brezhnev remarked that "the unforgettable October days rocked the whole planet. A new historic era began—an era of revolutionary rejuvenation of the world, an era of transition to socialism and communism. The path began along which today hundreds of millions of people are heading and along which all mankind is destined to head" ("Leninskiy kurs" [With a Leninist Course], VI, 577).

It should be shown above all in the class what the October Revolution gave to peoples of the Soviet land. It is important to emphasize that, having uplifted broad masses of the working class and working peasantry to revolutionary creation, the Communist Party immediately began carrying out fundamental socialist transformations in the country.

Major capitalist industry was nationalized and workers' control in industrial enterprises was instituted. Transportation, the banks, the merchant fleet and foreign trade also were nationalized. In the apt words of V. I. Lenin, this was a "Red Guard attack on capital." The economic strength of the bourgeoisie was undermined radically. The Soviet state took command positions in the national economy, which made it possible to begin building a new socialist economy.

An end was put once and for all to landlord property rights. Land confiscated from the landowners was transferred to the peasants and nationalization of all land in the country was carried out.

The old bourgeois-landowner state apparatus was destroyed and a Soviet state apparatus built in its place. Soviets of workers', soldiers' and peasants' deputies became the only plenipotentiary agencies of state power. Soviet people's courts and workers' militia were formed in place of the old court and bourgeois militia. The All-Russian Extraordinary Commission (VChK) headed by F. E. Dzerzhinskiy was formed to combat counterrevolution and sabotage. Bribed by the bourgeoisie and linked closely with it, bureaucrats and leaders of employees refused to obey Soviet authority. Their sabotage created additional difficulty. The party brought in thousands of workers, seamen and soldiers to state establishments and set up an apparatus of people's commissariats. The bureaucrats' sabotage was broken.

Creation of a new army was a most difficult matter. Despite the fact that the old army's soldiers had gone over to the side of Soviet power, it could not ensure the state's defense against external enemies. Fatigued by a prolonged war, it long ago had lost its combat effectiveness. Soldiers were yearning to go home. Demobilization of the old army began in January 1918. On 15 (28) January 1918 V. I. Lenin signed a decree of the Council of People's Commissars setting up a Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. The Decree on Organization of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Fleet was published on 29 January (11 February). The nucleus of a new, revolutionary army was formed from representatives of the working class and poorest peasants ready to defend Soviet power selflessly.

As already noted, the October Socialist Revolution established a dictatorship of the proletariat, called upon to eliminate capitalist orders and assure the building of a new, socialist society. The dictatorship of the proletariat is



the power of the working class exercised in an alliance with all toiling masses for the purpose of building socialism. The Communist Party, the party of the working class, became the ruling party. Under the difficult conditions of war and economic ruin, the party assumed responsibility for the country's destiny. It rescued the country from economic and national catastrophe, freed it from financial bondage and the threat of colonial enslavement by imperialist predators, and boldly and confidently led the Soviet people along uncharted paths for the building of socialism.

A new, supreme, proletarian form of democracy—democracy for the workers and for the enormous majority of the people—became established in the Soviet republic. All class divisions and titles were destroyed and one designation common to all—citizens of the Russian Republic—was established. Soviet power proclaimed freedom of religion. The church was separated from the state and the school from the church. Women acquired equal rights with men in all walks of public life. Access to knowledge and to achievements of culture was opened for workers. The October Revolution marked the end of national oppression, and it proclaimed and in fact assured full freedom and equality of all nations and nationalities of Russia.

From the first days of its existence the state of victorious socialism inscribed the word "Peace" on its banner as the supreme principle of its foreign policy, meeting the interests of its own people and of all other peoples of the planet. One of the first decrees of Soviet power was the Peace Decree, which proposed that all warring countries conclude a general democratic peace—a peace without annexations or indemnities. Even today the peaceloving policy of the CPSU and Soviet state is greeted with enthusiasm by the progressive world public, which sees in the Land of Soviets a reliable obstacle on the path of the imperialists in unleashing a new world war, and the standardbearer of the struggle for a better future for all mankind.

Led by the party of communists, workers of our country won the first decisive battle against forces of the Russian counterrevolution and international imperialism in the years of foreign military intervention and civil war, and began implementing the Leninist plan for building socialism. Its key element was the country's industrialization. The development of heavy industry and electrification comprised its basis. It was on this basis that reconstruction of all sectors of the national economy, economic and political independence of the Soviet state, and a strengthening of its defensive abilities were assured.

The party waged a persistent struggle for reorganizing peasants' life on a socialist basis. The transition of millions of peasant farms to the kolkhoz path established Soviet power once and for all in the village, and strengthened and lifted to a new level the alliance of the working class with the peasantry.

A cultural revolution was in full swing in the country. Illiteracy was being eliminated, a broad network of educational institutions and scientific establishments was being set up, and cadres of Soviet intelligentsia were growing.

The foundations of socialism had been built in the USSR by the mid-1930's. This signified enormous progress in all walks of our society's life. Private ownership of the tools and means of production had been destroyed in the country and the dominance of public ownership in two of its forms—state and kolkhoz-cooperative—had been assured. A social evil such as the exploitation of man by man had faded forever into the past. Two friendly classes—the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry—as well as a social layer—the people's intelligentsia—remained in the country.

The equality of all nations of the USSR in the field of economics and culture and an increase in welfare had been assured during the building of socialism. The fraternal friendship and cooperation of numerous nations and nationalities of our country had strengthened.

The birth of a new person brought up in a spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideas, an aware builder and defender of socialism, fervent patriot of his Motherland and convinced internationalist, was a most important result of the cultural revolution.

Fascist Germany's treacherous attack on the USSR in June 1941 interrupted the peaceful labor of the Soviet people to complete the building of socialism. The Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, performed an exploit the equal of which mankind had never before known in the lengthy and most difficult of wars in the history of our Motherland. During the past war the Soviet people not only were defending their freedom and independence, but they also made a decisive contribution to the cause of saving European and world civilization from destruction by the fascist barbarians. The Great Patriotic War demonstrated that there are no forces in the world which could crush socialism and destroy the work begun by the Great October.

The propagandist must indicate the international significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The entire world of the exploited, languishing under the yoke of imperialism, was set in motion under its direct influence. The mass revolutionary demonstrations of workers of many countries shook the capitalist world to its foundations. The enslaved peoples of colonial countries were set in motion. The revolution marked the beginning of the joining of revolutionary demonstrations of workers and the national liberation struggle into a single force capable of overthrowing imperialism.

The victory of socialist revolutions in a large group of countries following World War II, establishment of a new order in a number of states of Europe, Asia and Latin America, and the formation and strengthening of a world system of socialism represents one of the chief results of the Great October. This system now acts as the main revolutionary force of modern times and a reliable bulwark of peoples struggling for peace, national independence and social progress, and for the democratic renewal of society.

In completing presentation of material of the first lesson, draw the following brief conclusions. The Great October Socialist Revolution was a most vivid manifestation of the aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism. It broke the chain of imperialism and opened up an opportunity for creation

and consolidation of a new socialist society. The undivided rule of imperialism was finished off. The banner of socialism was hoisted on one-sixth of the globe. The world was split into two opposite camps: the camp of dying capitalism and the camp of growing socialism. The October Revolution marked the beginning of a new era of human society--an era of elimination of all forms of exploitation and oppression, an era of the victory of communism.

## 2. The USSR is a Great Socialist Power and the First Socialist State of All the Peoples in the World

In beginning presentation of material on the second lesson, the class instructor emphasizes that our Motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--is not simply one of the components of the world system of socialism, but the leading force of this system, a great socialist power, a pathfinder in creating a new society. The 26th CPSU Congress stated that "world socialism is advancing confidently in developing the economy and culture, in improving social relationships and socialist democracy, and literally in all areas. /And we Soviet party members are proud of the role played here by the party of Lenin, birthplace of the Great October"/ ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], p 11).

The USSR is the largest state on the globe in territory. Our country occupies 22.4 million square kilometers--almost one-sixth of the entire inhabited land area. It extends from west to east for almost 10,000 kilometers, and from north to south for almost 5,000 kilometers. Our territory is washed by 12 seas and three oceans.

The USSR population holds third place in the world in size. While there were 159.2 million persons living in Russia in 1913, the size of our country's population was 266.6 million as of 1 January 1981.

Our socialist state is a state of the workers. At the present time workers and employees comprise 84.9 percent of the population, and kolkhoz peasantry comprises 15.1 percent.

As already noted, having performed an unparalleled exploit in the years of the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet people demonstrated massive heroism also in the peaceful labor of restoring demolished cities and villages, factories and plants. Continuing their creative work, the Soviet Union's toilers assured the swift and comprehensive development of the country and improvement of the socialist system.

Summarizing results of Soviet society's development for the entire period since October, the party drew an important conclusion in the late 1950's: Socialism in the USSR had won a complete and final victory. As a result of the people's creative labor and very profound transformations in all walks of public life, the Soviet Union had entered the period of full-scale building of a communist society.

As a result of a convergence of different forms of socialist ownership and a gradual erasure of substantial differences between city and village and



between mental and physical labor, and a transition to ideological-political positions of the working class by all toilers, the real interests and goals and the social ideals and psychology of all layers of the populace have come closer together than ever before for us. Substantial changes also have occurred in the political system of society on this basis. Their essence lies in development of the state of a dictatorship of the proletariat into a socialist state of all the peoples. The CPSU Program notes: "Having provided for the full and final victory of socialism--the first phase of communism--and society's transition to full-scale building of communism, the dictatorship of the proletariat has fulfilled its historic mission and ceased to be needed in the USSR from the standpoint of tasks of internal development. The state which arose as a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat has been converted in the new, present-day stage into a state of all the peoples, into an entity reflecting the interests and will of all the people."

The state of all the peoples represents a new, higher level in development of socialist statehood. As pointed out in the USSR Constitution, it reflects the will and interests of workers, peasants, intelligentsia and toilers of all nations and nationalities in the country. It is important to emphasize here that development of the state of a dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of all the peoples is an objective process generated by life itself. Its basis comprises the profound changes which occurred in our society and successes achieved by the Soviet people on the path of building a communist society.

The period of developed or mature socialism is a natural, historically determined stage along this path. V. I. Lenin foresaw the inevitability of the onset of this stage (see "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XXXVI, 139; XL, 104). But under conditions where developed socialism was a matter for the distant future, a basis was lacking for a full-scale description of this society and patterns of its construction and further perfection. Concrete elaboration of the concept of a developed socialist society is a contribution of the CPSU and fraternal parties to the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

For the first time in mankind's history a developed socialist society was formed in the USSR. A conclusion was drawn in 1967 in CPSU documents dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution that a developed socialist society had been built in the Soviet Union and the capabilities it had opened up had to be used as fully as possible. A detailed analysis of characteristic features of the developed socialist society in the USSR was provided in materials of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU congresses, in party documents dedicated to the 60th Anniversary of the Great October, in the new Soviet Constitution as well as in the text of the USSR's Basic Law.

In the report given by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on 4 October 1977 at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, entitled "On the Draft Constitution (Basic Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Results of Its Nationwide Discussion," it is stated: "Developed socialism now has been built in the USSR: that stage of maturity of a new society when the reorganization of the sum total of social relationships on the collective basis inwardly inherent to socialism is being concluded. Hence there is a full expanse for actions of

the laws of socialism and for revealing its advantages in all walks of public life. Hence the organic integrity and dynamism of the social system, its political stability, and indestructible inner unity. Hence the growing rapprochement of all classes and social groups, all nations and nationalities, and formation here of a historically new social and international community of people—the Soviet people. And hence creation of a new, socialist culture and establishment of a new, socialist way of life" ("Leninskiy kursom," VI, 536).

The propagandist should emphasize the idea that the new social and international community of people—the Soviet people—is based on the indestructible alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and popular intelligentsia, and on friendship of all nations and nationalities of the multinational Soviet state. The working class is the leading force of this new community of people. The revolutionary ideology of the working class—Marxism—Leninism—now has become the ideology of all the Soviet people. Their morality, collectivist psychology, interests and ideals have become the property of all layers of Soviet society, just as the supreme goal of the working movement—the building of communism—today is a matter for all Soviet society and of all the people.

We are advancing gradually but firmly and steadily along the path to creating a society in which there will be no division of society into classes. This is an objective pattern of socialism and an inevitable result of the development of productive forces and production relationships in a society free of the fetters of private ownership of the means of production and of the exploitation of man by man. The process of a rapprochement of classes and social groups is occurring here not spontaneously, but under the most immediate and vigorous effect of the Communist Party and its politics, which are being developed on the basis of scientific cognition and use of the objective laws of social development.

In our country a society already has been created which consists of friendly classes and social groups of the same type by their working nature: the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia. And there is a rapprochement of these classes and groups, a gradual overcoming of substantial differences between city and village, between mental and physical labor. It is this process which comprises the chief content in the development of the social-class structure of society in the stage of mature socialism. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in the CPSU CC Report to the 26th party congress: "Evaluating the experience of our society's development for the last decade, I believe we can assume that development of a classless structure of society basically and in the main will occur within the historic framework of mature socialism" ("Materialy XXVI s'yezda KPSS," p 53).

Of course one cannot interpret the formation of a classless structure of society as an "intermingling" of classes or absorption of some of them by others. The essence of the process lies in their rapprochement and in the transformation of workers, peasants and intellectuals into harmoniously developed workers of a qualitatively new type of whom our society will consist in the future. And the working class has been and remains the leading force of this process and, to put it in the words of K. Marx, its "social mind and social heart."

The Soviet Union is a multinational state bringing together over 100 nations, nationalities and national groups. Among them are peoples numbering tens of millions and small peoples numbering in the several thousands. But this is one friendly international family.

The USSR personifies the state unity of the Soviet people and unites all nations and nationalities for the joint building of communism. Under conditions of developed socialism and during its further improvement there is not only a flourishing of nations and nationalities in our country, but their further rapprochement as well.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the directing and guiding force of Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system and state and public organizations. The CPSU numbers almost 18 million in its ranks. These are the best representatives of the Soviet people, a fighting detachment of like-thinkers and active fighters for communism. The party joins as one the energy and will of all classes, social groups, nations, nationalities and all generations of Soviet citizens. Under conditions of developed socialism the Communist Party became the party of all the peoples and the vanguard of the Soviet people while preserving its class nature as the party of the working class.

Transformation of the Soviet state into an organization of all the peoples signifies a new major step in development of socialist democracy. The socialist state of all the peoples is the most democratic state in the world. Its democratism is reflected above all in broad inclusion of the workers themselves in administering the affairs of society, state and production.

The democracy of developed socialism is characterized by full sovereignty of the people. "We are the state!" say the workers, kolkhoz members and representatives of the intelligentsia proudly. Our socialist state was created by the people and serves the people, providing the laboring person with such broad social-economic and political rights and freedoms of which there can be only dreams under conditions of a bourgeois society. It is the right to work, rest, health protection, material support in old age and in case of sickness, housing, education and enjoyment of the achievements of culture. It is the right to participate in managing state and public affairs and in discussing and adopting laws and resolutions of statewide and local significance, to make suggestions to state agencies and public organizations for an improvement in their work, and to criticize shortcomings in work. These are freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, rallies, street processions and demonstrations guaranteed to USSR citizens in conformity with the people's interests and for purposes of strengthening and developing the socialist system.

All the enumerated rights and freedoms are not simply proclaimed by our Constitution; they are guaranteed by economic and political means.

Our people exercise their state power through the soviets of people's deputies comprising the political foundation of the USSR. Their composition is vivid, convincing evidence of genuine sovereignty of the people in the



country. Almost 2.3 million deputies are elected to the soviets. They represent all classes and social groups, all nations and nationalities. Among deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the supreme soviets of union and autonomous republics and local soviets one can encounter the metallurgist and miner, world famous academician and agricultural machine operator, fitter and weaver, railroad man and teacher, builder and physician, artist, writer, soldier... Over two-thirds of all our deputies are workers or kolkhoz members. Almost half the deputies are women, every third deputy is under 30 years of age and 43 percent are party members. Workers and kolkhoz members comprise over half of the 1,500 deputies of the two houses of the USSR Supreme Soviet—the supreme agency of state power of the USSR. It has representatives of 61 nationalities.

Socialist democracy is not only the daily work of the soviets; it also is the work of people's control, Soviet trade unions, the Komsomol, other public organizations as well as labor collectives. The Communist Party coordinates the work of all state and public organizations in our country. Being the directing and guiding force of Soviet society, it acts as the chief carrier of principles of our democracy and the guarantor of its successful progressive development.

Soviet citizens consider not only the exercise of rights and freedoms, but also execution of civil obligations to be an important and necessary element of democracy. This idea is expressed clearly and precisely in the USSR Constitution. The Basic Law obligates USSR citizens to observe the USSR Constitution and Soviet laws, work conscientiously, safeguard and reinforce socialist ownership, protect the interests of the Soviet state, contribute to a reinforcement of its might and authority, respect the rights and lawful interests of other persons, and be irreconcilable toward antisocial acts.

Military service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces is an honorable obligation of Soviet citizens. The Constitution states: "Defense of the socialist homeland is a sacred duty of every USSR citizen."

Born of the Revolution as the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Armed Forces of the Soviet state have undergone qualitative changes as we moved forward along the path of building a new society, both in their social make-up and in social purpose. One of the important results of the USSR's development is the disappearance within our country of internal reasons making it necessary to have a military organization. The CPSU Program states: "From the standpoint of internal conditions the Soviet Union needs no army." Our Armed Forces have lost fully their internal function inherent to them in the past—the function of suppressing resistance of the overthrown exploiting classes—and they have become an agency of the state of all the peoples, an army of all the peoples.

But their class nature and essence have remained unchanged. As in the past, so it is now that our Armed Forces are a mighty guardian of the socialist homeland. The content of their external function is consistently of a class nature. In conformity with the USSR Constitution, this function consists of defending socialist achievements, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our state. The make-up of

this function was augmented substantially with the formation of the world system of socialism. Together with armies of countries of the socialist community, our Armed Forces reliably safeguard the revolutionary achievements of fraternal peoples, deter the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and block its attempts to turn the wheel of history backward. They thus act as a mighty support of all anti-imperialist forces, the bulwark of general peace and security of nations.

Soviet Army and Navy personnel perform with dignity and honor their constitutional duty to the people: They safeguard the socialist homeland reliably and are in constant combat readiness guaranteeing immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

In completing presentation of material in the second lesson, one can draw the conclusion that our Motherland, the first state of developed socialism in the world, is successfully advancing along a Leninist course toward communism. Soviet citizens know firmly that this supreme goal will be achieved because we are being led forward by the Leninist party of communists and because the CPSU's course is scientifically grounded, is fervently approved and supported by the people, and is the only correct path.

### 3. The Soviet People's Successes in Building Communism and Fulfilling Goals of the 11th Five-Year Plan

In giving the CC Report at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that it is in the field of economics that the foundation is being laid for accomplishing social tasks and strengthening national defense, and for an active foreign policy. It is here that preconditions are being formed for Soviet society's successful movement toward communism. It was with enormous enthusiasm that our country's workers began implementing resolutions of the 26th party congress. Despite the fact that the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan—1981—was difficult for the national economy, a further growth in the economy was assured.

More and more industrial enterprises are coming on line. Major power units have been placed in operation in a number of electric power stations and the full designed output was reached ahead of schedule at the Leningradskaya Atomic Electric Power Station imeni V. I. Lenin. Installation of the KamAZ [Kama Motor Vehicle Plant] had been completed. There were 2,200 km of tracks laid at the "construction site of the century"—the Baikal-Amur Railroad.

The year 1981 proved to be difficult for our agriculture. A protracted cold spring and lengthy drought in vast parts of the country could not help but affect the harvest, particularly of grain crops. The people worked efficiently and selflessly under these exceptionally difficult conditions. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses managed to reduce the pernicious effect of the weather and achieved rather good results. In comparison with the previous year there was an increase in the number of cattle, hogs and poultry. More meat, eggs and wool was procured. In the 11th Five-Year Plan the average annual volume of gross production of agriculture should increase 13 percent, the harvest of grain by almost 35 million tons and meat production by more than two million tons.

The 26th CPSU Congress set a task of enormous importance—to complete our economy's conversion in the 1980's to primarily an intensive path of development. Achievements of scientific-technical progress are the basis for this. They are being introduced into practice more and more widely. There is a growing number of mechanized flow lines and automatic lines and of machine tools with program control. New progressive industrial processes are being introduced actively and the power-worker ratio is being increased. Product quality also is improving. Over 85,000 industrial articles, or three times more than at the beginning of the 10th Five-Year Plan, are being produced with the state Seal of Quality. Many labor collectives are successfully mastering the output of products corresponding to the best Soviet and foreign models.

Discoveries in the field of nuclear power engineering, space and laser engineering, electronics, chemistry and other spheres of science and technology carry new opportunities for retooling of various sectors of the economy.

The increase in labor productivity is of key importance for intensification of the economy and a steady upswing in its effectiveness. It is planned to have a 90 percent increase in national income in the 11th Five-Year Plan because of an increase in labor productivity. The task is to ensure a growth of production with the number of workers unchanged or even dropping while reducing the proportion of unskilled, manual and above all heavy physical labor.

It was stressed at the 26th party congress that the economy must be economical. The interests of its development demand thrifty use of material, labor and financial resources. Every toiler of the national economy is called upon to be concerned with raising the return from funds put into production, place a maximum load on the machine tool, machinery or assembly, and cut to a minimum the losses of energy, fuel, raw materials and supplies. Strict observance of a regime of economy is the general concern of Soviet citizens and the guarantee of new successes.

The 26th CPSU Congress paid special attention to the development of the fuel-energy complex and an improvement in its structure. The question is about a further reduction in the proportion of oil as fuel, its replacement by natural gas and coal, acceleration of the development of a network of atomic electric power stations, and active use of new energy sources. Creation of the Unified Power System of the Soviet Union is one of our great achievements. It now takes in a territory with a population of over 220 million persons. Development of the National Unified Natural Gas Supply System also is a matter of great state importance.

The work of geologists, oil industry workers, miners, gas industry workers and power engineers has our deserved honor and respect. Thanks to their selfless work, often under very difficult conditions, the country is reliably provided with energy. Labor collectives of Tyumenskaya Oblast came out with a valuable initiative in beginning competition for ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of five-year plan goals for production of oil and natural gas.

Other base sectors of industry—metallurgy, chemistry and machine building—also have an important role to play in the intensification of production.



Assurance of high rates of their development will permit an increase in the output of those kinds of products which determine technical progress. At the same time this will create a firm basis for increasing the output of manufactured consumer goods.

In comparison with the previous five-year plan, production of such goods in the 11th Five-Year Plan should grow by R180 billion. This is more than their entire production volume in 1980.

Thanks to the party's steadfast implementation of agrarian policy our agriculture has been transformed consistently into a highly developed sector of the socialist economy. Its attainment of the goals outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress will contribute to resolution of a serious problem such as an improvement of supply of food products to the population. Subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and individual citizens are called upon to play a substantial role here.

The welfare of our country's workers is rising steadily. In just the last three five-year plans real incomes doubled per capita. In that same period over 160 million Soviet citizens celebrated housewarmings. Every USSR citizen is granted free medical assistance and is guaranteed just social security. Those are the visible results of our party's Leninist policy, the motto of which is everything for the sake of man and everything for the good of man. Soviet citizens see the remarkable fruits of this policy and respond to the party's concern with vital labor and new patriotic achievements. The mass socialist competition for successful implementation of resolutions of the 26th party congress is a practical reflection of this. It developed under the motto "Work effectively and with quality!"

Valuable initiatives aimed at economizing on physical and labor resources and at production of high-quality goods are becoming more and more widespread. Toilers of leading enterprises of Moscow and Leningrad, Yaroslavl', the Urals, the Kuzbass [Kuznetsk Coal Basin], and the sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast and Krasnodarskiy Kray came out with these initiatives.

The date 30 December 1982 will mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The peoples of our country are heading for this grand anniversary as a single multinational family, all members of this great family being equal. Their labor, concerns, joys, successes and dreams are inseparable. They have one Motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. On the eve of the 64th anniversary of October workers of a number of Moscow's enterprises came out with a new initiative. They decided to dedicate 60 vital labor weeks to the upcoming 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. This initiative was taken up widely in our country.

The powerful creative forces of the new social system and its historic advantages unfold ever more fully with our forward progress. The great ideals of October are embodied in our Motherland's achievements.

Here it is apropos for the propagandist to mention that our society's development is determined not only by internal factors, but by external factors as well. Successful accomplishment of the grandiose tasks of building

communism is possible only under conditions of peace, which is why the struggle for prevention of war is the focus of attention for our party and state. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev declared from the high rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress: "We intend to focus all our efforts along two interrelated lines. One of them is communist creation and the other is a strengthening of peace" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 217). Tangible successes have been achieved along this path. For the fourth decade the Soviet people have been living and working under conditions of peace. There is exceptionally important significance in the concrete proposals for preserving peace and security of nations advanced at the 26th party congress and perceived everywhere as a Peace Program for the 1980's.

Peoples of the world approve our peace initiatives, which have found unanimous support in all people of good will. But the aggressive circles of imperialism, and of the United States above all, are not taking the peoples' aspirations into consideration. It is through their fault that there has been a serious aggravation of the international situation in recent years. Imperialism is attempting to turn the wheel of history backward--undermine detente, return the world to the "cold war" times, and put down the peoples' struggle for their national and social liberation. The adventuristic actions of the imperialists and Chinese hegemonists are creating a serious threat to universal peace.

Based on the difficult international situation, the Communist Party, the state and all the people give unremitting attention to raising national defenses. The Soviet Armed Forces stand vigilantly and reliably on guard over our peaceful labor and the achievements of socialism. Army and Navy personnel also are making an important contribution to the cause of communist creation. They see their patriotic and international duty in defending the great achievements of socialism reliably. Soviet military personnel worked well in the past training year, the year of the party congress. Now it is important to consolidate and multiply the successes, persistently reach new achievements in the struggle for high combat readiness and firm military order, and honorably perform the tasks stemming from resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

/During hours of independent training/ it is recommended that the students study individual theses from Lenin's work "The Children's Disease of Leftism in Communism" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XLI, 3-4); Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report "Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Upcoming Party Tasks in Domestic and Foreign Policy" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," 31-67); the "Konstitutsiya (Osnovnoy Zakon) Soyuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik" [Constitution (Basic Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] (Preamble and chapters I and II); materials of the November 1981 CPSU CC Plenum and the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation (PRAVDA, 17-21 November 1981); Comrade D. F. Ustinov's report at the ceremonial session dedicated to the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (PRAVDA, 7 November 1981).

/In the seminar (the discussion)/ the following issues can be discussed:  
1. What did the Great October Socialist Revolution give to the peoples of

our country? 2. Why is the October Revolution the main event of the 20th century? 3. The essence and characteristic traits of the socialist state of all the peoples. 4. Successes of the Soviet people in building communism. 5. What are the main results of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan? 6. What are the main tasks of subunit (unit) personnel in the new training year?

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#### World Socialist System

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 81 (signed to press 4 Dec 81) pp 70-79

[Article by Col N. Mal'tsev, candidate of historical sciences, docent: "The World Socialist System"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] It is recommended that eight hours be set aside for studying the second part of the topic "The World Socialist System": 2 hours for the lecture (narrative), 2 hours for independent study of literature and 4 hours for the seminar (discussion).



/In the lecture (narrative)/ it is advisable to examine the following questions: 1. Formation and development of the world system of socialism. 2. Successes of fraternal socialist countries in building a new life. 3. The 26th CPSU Congress on the modern development of the world system of socialism.

/In a brief introduction/ the students should be reminded that successes of our country's workers in building a new society achieved under CPSU direction during the years of Soviet authority were covered in the previous class on this topic. The successes were reflected in materials of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in resolutions of the November 1981 Plenum of its Central Committee, in the speech there by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and in documents of the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

It also was noted at the party congress that in the past five-year plan the CPSU CC "performed work of enormous extent in the interests of developing and deepening our relationships with socialist countries. World socialism is going forward confidently in development of economics and culture and in improving social relationships and socialist democracy—in literally all areas" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], p 11). And we Soviet communists, the congress emphasized, are proud of the role we are playing in this party of Lenin, and of the homeland of the Great October.

#### 1. Formation and Development of the World System of Socialism

In beginning presentation of material of the first lesson, one should note that the victory of October and creation of the Soviet state opened up a new era in social development. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated that "not one of the events of world history had such profound, long-range consequences for mankind as the Great October Socialist Revolution. The lightning from the October storm lit up the path to the future for peoples of many countries. History moved forward literally with seven-league steps" ("Leninskii kurs" [With a Leninist Course], VI, 587).

The peoples' revolution in Mongolia won in 1921. This country took the path of transition from feudalism to socialism, bypassing a capitalist stage of development, but socialism as a world system became established only following World War II.

The defeat of Hitler Germany and militarist Japan, where the Soviet Union and its valorous Armed Forces made the deciding contribution, led to a substantial weakening of imperialism's positions throughout the world. Favorable conditions were created for a further progressive movement of socialism and activation of the struggle by the working class and all toilers for their liberation.

The world socialist system arose as a result of the successful accomplishment of revolutions in a number of European and Asiatic countries. Its formation was the most important world-historic event since the victory of the October Revolution. Recognizing this fact, Comrade Brezhnev emphasized: "The most

important of the international consequences of October which determined the countenance of our era was the appearance and development of the world system of socialism" ("Leninski kursom," VI, 587).

During the period 1944-1948 socialist revolutions were victorious in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and North Korea. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam was proclaimed in 1945. There was a popular-democratic revolution in China in 1949 and in that same year the German Democratic Republic was formed. The Cuban Revolution triumphed in 1959. The Vietnamese people's historic victory in the war against American imperialism (1975) concluded with the unification of the northern and southern parts of the country (1976) within the framework of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In 1975 the world system of socialism added one other state. This occurred with the victory of patriotic forces in Laos and the arrival of the People's Revolutionary Party to leadership of the country.

During the first years profound democratic and social transformations were carried out in China, but in the late 1950's the Chinese Communist Party committed a direct departure from Marxism-Leninism under pressure of the Maoist grouping. The policy of the present Beijing leaders is openly directed against the majority of the socialist states. Moreover, it directly adjoins the position of the most extreme reaction throughout the world. The CPSU and Soviet government are acting to normalize relations with China.

Formation of the world system of socialism dealt a very strong blow against capitalism, which ceased to have undivided rule and lost its monopoly in deciding world affairs. The relative strength in the world changed fundamentally and continues to change steadily in favor of socialism. Having become the center of all modern life, the world socialist system was transformed into a deciding factor of social development. Comrade Brezhnev said that "we are heading for an era where socialism in a particular concrete, historically determined form will become the predominant social system on earth, carrying with it peace, freedom, equality and welfare for all laboring mankind" ("Leninski kursom," VI, 598).

Joined by commonality of system and adherence to the cause of peace, democracy and national independence, the socialist states voluntarily develop among themselves a comprehensive cooperation on the basis of principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, respect for equal rights and sovereignty of every state, nonintervention in internal affairs and comradely mutual assistance. The ideological unity and political solidarity of fraternal countries has become stronger. The mechanism of their foreign policy interaction has taken shape and is functioning successfully, and economic cooperation is developing intensively. A Complex Program of Socialist Economic Integration of CEMA States has been drawn up and is being implemented. Ideological and cultural ties are expanding. A strengthening of the solidarity of socialist countries and deepening of fraternal friendship among their Marxist-Leninist parties considerably increase the joint power and influence of socialism on the course of international events.

The community of socialist countries now has become the most dynamic economic force in the world. This community is a completely new type of alliance,

based not simply on commonality of state interests of a group of countries, but representing a fraternal family of nations directed by Marxist-Leninist parties and joined by a common ideology, common high goals, and relationships of comradely solidarity and mutual support. It is an alliance which relies on a unity of positions and actions, which gives each of its participants additional strength for accomplishing national tasks and which increases their aggregate weight and influence on world affairs many times over.

The idea that the principle of socialist internationalism is the basis of relationships of fraternal countries of socialism should be highlighted in particular in the class. This principle permeates interstate and interparty relations, characterizes relationships among public organizations and workers' collectives of these countries, and has been established in all walks of their life. As emphasized by Comrade Brezhnev, socialist internationalism is a high responsibility for the destiny of socialism not only in one's own country, but throughout the world as well. It is the supreme respect for national and historic features of development of every country and a resolve to give each other the widest support. It is a profound understanding of the historic role to be played by countries of socialism in the world revolutionary process and in supporting the liberation, anti-imperialist struggle of nations.

The session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Warsaw Pact Member Nations held on 1-2 December 1981 in Bucharest was new confirmation of the unity and solidarity of fraternal socialist countries and of their invariable allegiance to the principle of proletarian internationalism and to the cause of peace and international security. Conferees ascertained with deep concern the further aggravation in the international climate, and the increase in military danger and the threat to freedom and independence of nations as a result of the activation of the imperialist power politics. In the name of their states, the ministers of foreign affairs emphasized the great importance of programs and propositions advanced by these states aimed at strengthening peace and detente, ceasing the arms race, and at disarmament and an expansion of international cooperation.

In completing presentation of material of the first lesson, one must state that successes of socialist countries persuasively indicate that the future belongs to socialism. To the contrary, capitalism is a society devoid of a future. At the present time, as Lenin foresaw it, there is a continuing process of more and more countries falling away from capitalism and shifting to the path of building socialism. The experience of real socialism is an outstanding achievement of the international working class. This experience helps all revolutionary forces find the correct path to liberation from the omnipotence of capital, the path to building socialism.

## 2. Successes of Fraternal Socialist Countries in Building a New Life

As a system, world socialism is young, having been in existence a little over 30 years. But in such a short interval of time countries of the socialist community under the direction of fraternal communist and working parties have achieved remarkable success in building a new life. Today they are in the vanguard of mankind's social progress and convincingly demonstrate their indisputable advantages over capitalism.



Historic experience indicates that socialism's constantly strengthening unity and solidarity is one of the most important sources of the strength and invincibility of the world of socialism. Life confirms the correctness of Lenin's statement that countries which have taken the socialist path of development "definitely require a close military and economic alliance, since otherwise the capitalists . . . will crush and stifle us one by one" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XL, 46). Lenin qualified all attempts to disrupt such an alliance as completely inadmissible and as betrayal of the cause of struggle against imperialism.

The CPSU and other fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist community invariably are true to the behest of the leader of the world proletariat. They always considered and do consider the further strengthening of unity and solidarity of their countries and peoples to be a task of primary importance. Article 30 of our Basic Law states: "The USSR as a component part of the world system of socialism and the socialist community develops and strengthens friendship, cooperation and comradely mutual assistance with countries of socialism on the basis of the principle of socialist internationalism and takes an active part in economic integration and in the international socialist division of labor." Similar theses also are contained in constitutions of the fraternal states.

It is generally known that various countries began to build socialism with far from identical levels of development of productive forces. It took shape historically so that our Motherland, the Soviet Union, was destined to be the trailblazer here. By the time other states were only beginning to lay the foundations of a new society, it already had been created in the USSR. Thus the Soviet experience became a unique launching pad into the future for our friends. There is not one country in the world of socialism which would not use this experience in one way or another and would not rely on the comprehensive international assistance and support of the first socialist state in the world.

True to ideals of socialist internationalism, the Soviet people are confidently maintaining a course toward the further development of economic and cultural cooperation with workers of fraternal countries. The joint labor of workers and specialists of these countries have created the "Union" natural gas pipeline stretching almost 3,000 km, the "Peace" power system, the "Ust'-Ilimsk" Cellulose Plant, the Erdenet Ore Concentration Combine in Mongolia, nickel plants in Cuba and many other new construction sites. The field of cooperation of the builders of communism and socialism takes in various spheres. An example of this is successful accomplishment of the Interkosmos program.

The friendly family of nations of countries of the socialist community live a rich and full-fledged life. Plans for social-economic development outlined by congresses of communist and working parties of these countries are being implemented successfully, the workers' welfare is rising steadily and science and culture are developing. Along with the prosperity of each socialist nation and the strengthening of sovereignty of socialist states, their mutual ties are becoming ever closer, more and more elements of commonality are appearing in their politics, economics and social life, and a gradual

equalization of development levels is occurring. The process of a gradual rapprochement of countries of socialism now is being manifested quite specifically as a natural pattern.

The close and comprehensive interworking of fraternal socialist states acts as a powerful accelerator of progress in all walks of their public life. Their economic cooperation both on a bilateral basis and a multilateral basis within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, is of exceptionally great importance for a further strengthening of unity and relations of friendship and comradely mutual assistance among countries of socialism. At the present time the CEMA includes 10 countries of Europe, Asia and Latin America with a total population of some 435 million persons: Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

These countries in the aggregate have a powerful economic and scientific-technical potential and now produce almost 33 percent of the world industrial products. Despite the fact that recent years were far from the most favorable for their national economy, nevertheless the economic growth rates here were double that of developed countries of capitalism over the last decade.

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance today has become a very major economic force on a world scale. The Soviet Union makes a particularly great contribution to its further strengthening. The USSR has over 60 percent of industrial production of states belonging to CEMA.

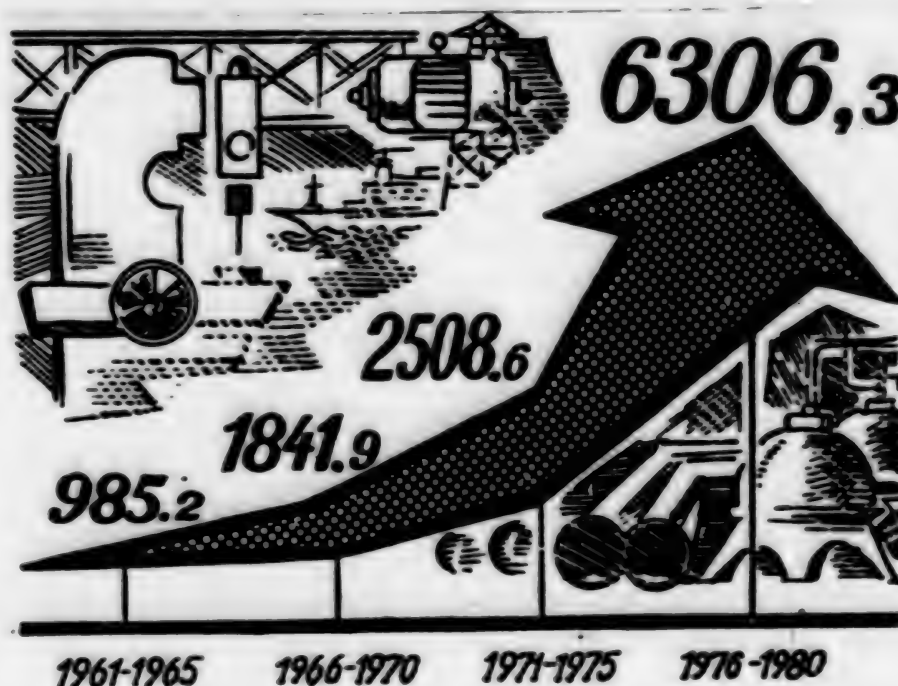
It is important to note that the process of rapprochement and equalization of levels of economic development of CEMA member nations is occurring not only on a quantitative basis, but in the qualitative sense as well. Sectors which support the technical progress of the entire national economy--electrical power engineering, machine building, the chemical, petrochemical and atomic industry, and others--are developing above all in each of the nations at outstripping rates.

If such an important indicator of economic development of labor productivity is taken, here too a trend in growth is clearly apparent. For example, from 1950 through 1979 labor productivity per worker in industry rose as follows: 6.5 times in the NRB [People's Republic of Bulgaria], 4.1 times in the VNR [Hungarian People's Republic], 6 times in the GDR and PNR [Polish People's Republic], 8.8 times in the SRR [Socialist Republic of Romania], 5.1 times in the USSR and 4.9 times in the CSSR.

Adoption in 1971 of the Complex Program of Socialist Economic Integration of CEMA Member Nations played a large part in achieving these successes. It was approved by all fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties and designed for 15-20 years. In conformity with the Complex Program, our countries substantially advanced in specialization and cooperation of production and significantly expanded the joint construction of major industrial complexes intended for satisfying the needs of all participants.

Profound changes in the social structure characteristic of states of our community are expressed above all in a growth of the relative share and

USSR Deliveries of Equipment and Materials of Complete Enterprises to CEMA Member Nations (in Millions of Rubles)



In the period 1981-1985 the Soviet Union will send R35 billion of machinery and equipment to fraternal countries, which is 40 percent greater than in the past five-year plan.

social activeness of the working class. In the majority of these states it has become the numerically predominant group of the population, while in the early 1950's such a phenomenon was typical only of the Soviet Union, the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Political awareness, level of education and professional qualification of workers have developed immeasurably. The working class rightly is the chief productive force of the socialist community, largely determining its social progress.

Substantial changes also have occurred in the life of peasants of a majority of fraternal states. The peasantry gradually is closing with the working class in its social position.

The unity and cooperation of countries of the socialist community was marked by no small successes in the ideological sphere, in enriching the spiritual life of our peoples and in raising their moral potential. One should note here above all the joint contribution of our parties to the further development of Marxist-Leninist theory. A vivid example of this is elaboration of the concept of a developed socialist society in resolutions of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU congresses and congresses of fraternal parties.



Successes in development of many avenues of science are the result of collective efforts of our countries' scientists. Cooperation is bringing beneficial results along the line of public education and enlightenment, culture and the arts, the press, radio and television. All this contributes to an increase in the level of ideological indoctrination work and the attainment of new victories in ideological opposition with capitalism.

The spiritual atmosphere in countries of the socialist community is characterized by the close solidarity of workers about their vanguard, the communist and working parties, and an active struggle by millions of people for building socialism and communism.

In speaking of the great force of our peoples' unity, one should emphasize in particular its importance for strengthening the defensive abilities of fraternal countries of socialism. The need for joint protection of the revolutionary achievements of peoples who have taken the path of socialist development is an objective principle.

Although the positions of world imperialism now have been weakened substantially, its aggressive nature has not changed. Even today reactionary imperialist forces have not given up attempts to disrupt the work of revolutionary transformations in countries of socialism and return them to the capitalist path. This is why fraternal parties and peoples view a resolute rebuff to such attempts and reliable protection of socialist achievements as their joint international duty.

A special place in the system of political and defense cooperation of fraternal countries belongs to the Warsaw Pact Organization, which serves as the chief center for coordinating their foreign policy activities. The Political Consultative Committee plays an especially important role here. The summary documents of its sessions constantly advance initiatives and propositions reflecting the peaceloving aspirations of Pact participants.

The Warsaw Pact's role as the center of unification of defense efforts by fraternal countries is no less important. The socialist states and their armed forces have everything necessary to protect their vital interests against any encroachments by imperialism and its accomplices. There was a session of the Defense Ministers Committee of Warsaw Pact Member Nations in Moscow in the first half of December 1981. It was yet another important step in strengthening the combat community of fraternal socialist communities.

One should point out further the exceptional importance which fraternal parties attach to the coordination of foreign policy activities of the socialist states. These activities serve as a subject of constant discussion at bilateral and multilateral meetings of the heads of our parties and countries. One can note that we have a full unity of views on all fundamental international problems such as the struggle for strengthening peace and cooperation, for a relaxation and reduction of international tension, for cessation of the arms race, for disarmament and on other problems. International solidarity of countries of socialism meeting the interests of all peaceloving nations is a reliable guarantee for new successes in the foreign policy of socialist states.

In completing presentation of the second lesson's material, one should emphasize that the productive development of countries of socialism and their domestic and foreign policy serve as a bright beacon for workers of all the world.

### 3. The 26th CPSU Congress on Modern Development of the World System of Socialism

In shifting to presentation of material of the third lesson, it is advisable to remind the students of the proposition of the CC Report to the 26th CPSU Congress which states that all these years the party, its Central Committee and the Politburo have devoted unremitting attention to strengthening friendship and cooperation with countries of socialism. As emphasized by the supreme forum of Soviet communists, we are building together with them a new, socialist world and a type of relationships among states unprecedented before in history which are genuinely just, equal and fraternal.

The congress gave a deep analysis to the present development of countries of the socialist community and their steadily strengthening unity and solidarity. The planned economies of fraternal states and creative character of the work of Marxist-Leninist parties not only permits foreseeing the future, but also preparing opportunely for it and determining an appropriate strategy of cooperation.

Long-term special programs for joint development of key sectors of the economy in 1981-1990 are a concrete embodiment of such a strategy. This includes in the field of energy, fuel and raw materials, in agriculture and the food industry, in machine building, in production of consumer goods and in transportation. These programs now are being embodied in concrete work. Integration is picking up the tempo. Results of a specialization of production are noticeable in practically all fields of economics, science and technology. Some 120 multilateral and over 1,000 bilateral agreements already have been concluded. Coordination of national economic plans of CEMA countries for 1981-1985 is concluding.

It now is impossible to picture the confident development of a particular socialist state or its successful resolution of such difficult problems as providing power resources and raw materials and introducing the latest achievements of science and technology without ties with other fraternal states. The Soviet Union now supplies petroleum, natural gas, ore, cotton, timber and various industrial products to the socialist market. The USSR in turn receives many kinds of machinery and equipment, means of transportation and consumer goods from the fraternal countries of socialism.

In this connection the 26th CPSU Congress stated that what has been done by countries of socialism in economic development and in raising people's standard of living is an entire era, and ahead lie even greater deeds for the good of our community.

It must be emphasized that socialist economic integration does not at all lead to CEMA member nations shutting themselves off from the rest of the world. They are actively developing their ties with other countries,

primarily socialist countries. For example, Yugoslavia takes part in the work of 18 CEMA agencies. The KNDR [Korean People's Democratic Republic], socialist Ethiopia, the People's Republic of Angola and the Lao People's Democratic Republic are represented as observers in CEMA.

Countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance give assistance to 75 developing states, which have been granted long-term credits amounting to some R15 billion. Over 3,000 industrial enterprises and other national economic installations have been built or are being built in them with the technical assistance of CEMA.

The attractive force of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance is greater today than ever before. Interest in its work and the striving for the closest contacts with it are growing in various corners of the world. Indicative in this regard is the fact that a number of capitalist countries have concluded agreements in recent years on cooperation with CEMA, including Finland, Mexico and Iraq.

The CPSU and other fraternal parties now are setting a course for turning the upcoming decade into a period of intensive production and scientific-technical cooperation of states in the community. Close cooperation opens up broad opportunities for learning from each other. Our friends are making extensive use of Soviet experience and at the same time there is something to adopt from toilers from Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and other countries.

But it is impossible to ignore the fact that the socialist community has had to accomplish creative tasks in recent years under the most difficult conditions. A general worsening of the world economic conditions and sharp jumps in prices are having an effect on accomplishment of these tasks. To this should be added the never-ending hostile diversions undertaken by the most aggressive imperialist circles against our countries in order to undermine the foundations of the socialist system within them.

This is clearly seen in the example of fraternal Poland. By creating anarchy in the country, the enemies of socialism supported by external forces are attempting to turn the development of events here into a counterrevolutionary channel, but their efforts clearly are doomed to failure. As emphasized by the 26th CPSU Congress, we will not leave socialist Poland, fraternal Poland in the lurch and will stand up for it.

It was stated at the congress that problems arising during the joint building of a new life are being resolved by states of the socialist community along paths of the most correct combination of their national and international interests. For example, this concerns the establishment of preferential prices for petroleum, natural gas, other raw materials and manufactured products which CEMA countries supply to each other.

There also are special instances where someone needs emergency assistance. That happened with Vietnam, which in 1979 became the object of barbaric aggression by Beijing hegemonists. The USSR and other fraternal countries urgently supplied it with food, medicines and construction materials. That also was the case with Kampuchea, completely devastated by Beijing's



henchmen, the Pol Pot cutthroats. The 26th CPSU Congress noted in particular in this connection: "The history of world socialism has known all kinds of ordeals. It has had both difficult and crisis moments. But party members always met enemy attack boldly and won. That is how it has been and that is how it will be. And let no one have doubt as to our common resolve to ensure our interests and defend the socialist achievements of peoples!" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 10).

As already noted, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties are proceeding from the assumption that the 1980's should be a period of intensive production and scientific-technical cooperation of countries of socialism and of their further rapprochement. The gradual rapprochement of our countries bears a comprehensive, many-sided character. In the field of economics it is the development of socialist economic integration; in the social-political field it is a strengthening and development of the socialist system; in foreign policy it is implementation of a coordinated, concerted course for strengthening peace and friendship among nations and for deepening detente; in the sphere of ideology it is a further establishment of a Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out that the process of rapprochement of socialist states does not eradicate their national specifics or historic features. The wealth of ways and methods for establishing a socialist way of life is manifested in the diversity of forms of their social life and in the organization of economics.

A further strengthening of the unity and solidarity of fraternal countries of the socialist community and an increase in their economic and defense might are especially necessary in the face of the intensifying political and economic pressure on the part of imperialism and the activation of its military preparations. The cutting edge of these preparations is aimed above all against the world of socialism. Fraternal socialist countries are comprehensively improving their collective defense and constantly strengthening combat readiness and combat effectiveness of allied armies under difficult conditions of the present-day international situation, aggravated through the fault of the most aggressive imperialist forces. The 26th CPSU Congress ascertained that the military-political defensive alliance of countries of socialism is faithfully serving peace.

The indestructible fighting alliance of communist and working parties of countries of socialism is the foundation of our cooperation and international mutual assistance, its living soul and a guiding and organizing force. The CPSU and other Marxist-Leninist parties of states in the socialist community consider its further strengthening and comprehensive development of friendship and solidarity of their nations in the interests of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism to be the primary duty. The annual Crimean meetings of Comrade Brezhnev with heads of fraternal parties and countries are of great importance in this respect.

In completing presentation of material on the topic, one should emphasize that the socialist system has a decisive effect on the international situation and on the entire course of world development by the attractive

influence of its example—domestic policy, fundamental social-economic transformations aimed at the welfare of peoples of their countries, and relationships with each other and with other states. It is a reliable shield in the path of imperialism carrying out its aggressive plans and a reliable bulwark for all revolutionary and democratic forces of modern times.

/In the hours of independent work/ military personnel study the works of V. I. Lenin "Speech at a Rally of the Warsaw Revolutionary Regiment on 2 August 1918" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XXXVII, 24-26), "Theses for the 2d Congress of the Communist International" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XLI, 161-168), "Speech at Adjournment of the Conference of 28 May" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XLIII, 340-341); the "Konstitutsiya (Osnovnoy Zakon) Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik" ["Constitution (Basic Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] (Article 30); Comrade Brezhnev's report "CPSU Central Committee Report to 26th CPSU Congress and Upcoming Party Tasks in Domestic and Foreign Policy" ("Materialy XXVI s'yezda KPSS", pp 5-11, 66); and the text for political studies "Mir segodnya" [The World Today] (Voyenizdat, 1979, pp 30-76).

/In the seminar (discussion)/ the following questions can be discussed: 1. The world-historic importance of formation of the world system of socialism. 2. Successes of countries of the socialist community in domestic and foreign policy. 3. The world system of socialism is the decisive force of modern times. 4. The 26th CPSU Congress on a further strengthening of friendship and cooperation of countries of the socialist community. 5. The Warsaw Pact is a powerful shield in the path of imperialism's aggressive preparations.

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## AIR FORCES

### AIR FORCE TRAINING, EXERCISES DISCUSSED

#### Socialist Competition Goals for 1982

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Reaching New Heights in Air Force Training: An Address from the Personnel of an Air Force Guards Regiment to the Men in the Air Force"]

[Text] The air force guards bomber regiment commanded by Guards Lt Col V. Sadikov has actively entered the competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. A general meeting of regimental personnel was held recently where socialist commitments for the new training year were discussed. Speakers at the meeting included Gds Maj V. Buchenkov, commander of an air force squadron designated "excellent;" Gds Maj V. Pisarenko, combat pilot first class and sniper team chief; Gds Maj A. Ivasev, combat navigator first class and subunit [podrazdeleniye] party bureau member; Technical Services Gds Capt Yu. Klyuchnikov; Gds Warrant Officer V. Volkovoy, team mechanic; Gds Jr Sgt P. Barkhatov; and others. They called upon their brother soldiers to work at maximum effort in persistent endeavors to enhance combat readiness and develop their level of professional air force training, to vigilantly guard the skies over the Motherland, to strengthen their self-discipline, consolidate organizational military discipline and tighten up compliance with regulations.

The guards airmen unanimously adopted the following address directed to all air force fighting men.

Comrades in Arms!

We the airmen of a guards air force unit [aviachast'], in carrying out our constitutional duty to defend the gains of our Great October Revolution, are well aware of the complexity of today's international situation, and we stand our military watch with a deep feeling of responsibility for defending the skies over our beloved Motherland. Like all the Soviet people we fervently and unanimously approve the internal and foreign policies of our native Party of Lenin, and strive by our actions to respond to its concerns with respect to consolidating the might of our country's economy and its defense. Each of us understands quite well that mastery of combat

skills is achieved through selfless, professional military efforts. Our regiment is distinguished by virtue of its consistently high professional level of training. We have been successfully fulfilling our training plans and socialist obligations. A special enthusiasm and inspiration marked the way we engaged in competition the year of the 26th CPSU Congress. We finished the training year with appreciable achievements in combat and political readiness. All aircraft commanders and navigators in the regiment are high-class specialists. Our average performance rating for basic combat operations is "sniper" level. Every third team has been rated "excellent."

We strive to continue running in worthy fashion the relay race begun by our heroic brothers, our comrades-in-arms who participated in the many battles of the Great Patriotic War, who paved the way from Sevastopol to Berlin. It is for us--the sons and grandsons of those front-line soldiers--to continue the glorious traditions of the regiment. This unit--which retains the "excellent" designation now for the second year--has been awarded the USSR Ministry of Defense Pennant for Courage and Martial Valor. This year the unit's komsomol organization won the Challenge Red Banner of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Our achievements do not reflect the limit of our capabilities. As we begin the new training year and engage in competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, we are filled with the resolve to enhance our combat readiness, to bring our level of professional air force training to new heights. As in the past few years, we are committed to the process of performing our combat flying mission without accidents and without the presence of factors that cause them. We are continuing to strengthen military organizational discipline and self-discipline, and to tighten up compliance with regulations. In determining the tasks to be performed, we are guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and by the directives contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the November 1981 Plenum of our party's central committee, as well as by requirements of the USSR Ministry of Defense for the new training year.

Having weighed carefully our own strengths and capabilities, we turn to all air force personnel in the armed forces with an appeal to join in the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, bearing in mind the motto: "Let us insure that the peaceful labor efforts of the Soviet people have a reliable defense!" We undertake the following obligations:

We will retain the regiment's "excellent" designation, will strengthen and multiply the combat training successes we achieved during the year of the 26th CPSU Congress. Our personnel will concentrate their basic efforts on accomplishing the chief task--increasing in every way possible their vigilance and constant readiness to conduct operations under any and all conditions in the air and on the ground. We will reduce by six percent the length of time required to bring subunits to a state of combat readiness--through an even more thorough study of aviation equipment and armament (we will master these areas), by developing and perfecting the organization of our military endeavors, by achieving a better state of training for flight crews and technical service teams and crews, by increasing the fire of competitive spirit in undergoing training exercises and achieving standards.

We will complete all tactical air training exercises and drills with a grade of "good" or "excellent." Commanders, pilots and navigators on all aircraft will have

raised their class-specialty qualification by the end of the year, and the crews will have become completely prepared for combat operations.

We will make tireless efforts to toughen our ideological Marxist-Leninist orientation, and continue in our profound study of Lenin's ideological and theoretical legacy and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the valorous history of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. We will persistently cultivate within ourselves high moral and political qualities and fighting efficiency. We will generate an active and vital self-orientation, piously adhere to the glorious revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the Communist Party, of the Soviet people and their armed forces. As before, communists and komсомол members will occupy the front ranks of the air force for all matters and undertakings.

We will build up the level of professional air force training of our men, develop their military activity and their ability to utilize at maximum effectiveness the capabilities of aircraft, navigational and tactical control systems. We will perfect tactical procedures. With regard to piloting and navigational techniques and their basic forms of military application, we will maintain over the course of the training year an average grade of at least 4.65. By the end of the summer training period, all air force squadrons and from 70 to 80 percent of the crews and teams will have achieved "excellent."

Technical engineering personnel will persistently enhance their efficiency in servicing aircraft systems, will maintain missile-carrying aircraft in a constant state of flight readiness, and will increase the reliability of equipment used in accomplishing flight-preparation tasks. They will constantly perfect the procedures for monitoring quality and completeness of execution for each periodic technical servicing operation. Technical servicing personnel will strive to increase their class-specialty qualification. By the final phase of the training year we will have 80 percent of technicians and mechanics at a higher class-specialty rating, 90 percent of technical servicing teams and crews designated "excellent," over 70 percent of the aircraft designated "excellent."

We will fashion a model base for training aids and equipment. We will promote a broad expansion of military and technical propaganda, broaden our streamlining efforts and use greater ingenuity in our approaches. We will effect more active dissemination of the methods and experience of our experts in military matters. Our work will be accomplished in strict economical fashion, and the expenditure of valuable material resources will be treated carefully. At least 100 proposals for improving efficiency will be introduced and implemented. Expenditures of ground support resources and supplies per flight hour will be reduced by five percent. We will completely eliminate instances where serviceable parts and assemblies in good working order are removed prematurely from aircraft, not having remained in service their designated term. We will gain a solid knowledge of the code of flight operations and the rules for operation and maintenance of aircraft equipment, and we will strictly observe them. On such a basis we will insure that there is a high level of organization and smooth, precise functioning with regard to flights and flight safety. We will consistently improve the level of expertise of commanders and instructors with regard to flight procedures. We will more fully utilize training systems and simulators, control and monitoring equipment. We will not allow oversimplification or indulgence in our accomplishment of combat training tasks.



As we prepare to greet the 19th Komsomol Congress, this organization undertakes to have more than 60 percent of the specialists within its ranks in a higher class-specialty category. Every third member of the Komsomol will become proficient in an associated specialty.

We will raise our sports and mass-cultural level. We will harden ourselves physically, develop our fortitude and determination. We will have an 85 percent increase in the number of sportsmen with designated ratings and badge-wearers by the end of the year. We will wage an active struggle for strict observance of communist moral and ethical standards. Each serviceman will abide strictly by the highest standards of conduct, will exhibit exemplary appearance and military bearing. We will augment the role of the military collectives and increase their responsibility for the honor of their units and subunits [chast', podrazdeleniye]. We will wage a resolute struggle to maintain a high level of organization and strict military discipline in the regiment. We will persistently struggle to achieve model upkeep and maintenance of the air force base, the airfield and official facilities.

Having unanimously approved undertaking these obligations upon ourselves, we issue a challenge to the personnel of the air force regiment commanded by Col P. Bredikhin to engage in socialist competition.

Combat airmen!

Undertaking upon ourselves great socialist obligations, we call upon you to take part in active socialist competition from the first day of the new training year to bring about successful accomplishment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and those tasks designated by the USSR Ministry of Defense, and to promote a struggle worthy of our observance of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

#### Fighter Missile Training Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Maj S. Sarnovskiy, Red Banner Central Asian Military District: "As Combat Dictates"]

[Text] As soon as the two fighter aircraft under the command of Combat Pilot First Class Capt L. Vakaresko took up their positions in the air battle zone, the order was issued to begin searching for the enemy. The missile-carrying aircraft flew down to low level. After executing a maneuver the pilots spotted the enemy.

"Attack!" came the leader's order over the radio.

Sr Lt N. Gozhiy knew immediately what his commander had in mind--they would break up the enemy formation with a surprise attack and engage him in a maneuver-oriented air battle under conditions unfavorable to him. This judgment proved accurate. Acting with decisiveness and daring, the pilots immediately seized the initiative and retained it until the air battle was over. Skillfully utilizing the speed and maneuver capabilities of their fighter aircraft, they came into effective missile range. The target was destroyed. Then Capt Vakaresko, whose attack had been reliably covered by Sr Lt Gozhiy, executed a chandelle and delivered his strike on the second target. Objective monitoring equipment confirmed that both missiles effected direct hits.

Intense air operations were conducted during the final tactical air exercises by airmen in the squadron commanded by Combat Pilot First Class Lt Col A. Mikhaylov. Sr Lts O. Vavilin, V. Larin, A. Samashchuk and O. Pryanichnikov conducted the air battle in expert fashion. The airmen successfully accomplished other operational combat tasks as well. Results of the final evaluation—the squadron once again confirmed its designation "excellent." It was the third time in a row.

It wasn't easy to continuously maintain high performance indicators. When the past training year began, several airmen in the subunit were only beginning to develop a proficiency in what was for them a new type of fighter aircraft. The first training flights showed that the pilots—especially the younger ones—would make unfortunate blunders. Sr Lt Larin, for example, failed to maintain speed as he closed with the target and acted hesitatingly during the final stages of the attack.

The squadron commander and his deputies made a thorough study of the data on monitoring and recording instruments. They determined the reasons for typical pilot errors and developed effective procedures to eliminate deficiencies. Lt Col A. Mikhaylov, the squadron commander, understood how great the role of detachment commanders is in flight training and devoted special attention to them. He was constantly concerned about enhancing their mastery of instructional techniques and always striving to insure that they developed proficiency in the basics of military instruction and psychology, that they developed the proper habits with respect to training and indoctrination of subordinates. He taught them daily the best ways to organize preliminary and pre-flight training with pilots, how to set up simulator training. He helped analyze pilot errors and find effective means of eliminating them.

Such purposeful efforts brought fine results. Combat Pilots First Class Capt L. Vakaresko and V. Kumskov, detachment commanders, became very capable in instructing and indoctrinating subordinates, and in organizing socialist competition.

Achieving the great advances in combat training mentioned above was facilitated to a large extent by the progressive methods and experience of the best pilots and technicians. It is with this in mind that instructional demonstrations were conducted during preparation time on the ground, and presentations were organized where experts in military matters shared effective methods of operation with their colleagues. And during the days devoted to flying, when personnel activities were strictly limited by the flight operations timetable, individual discussions became a widespread practice.

Right here on the flight line, for example, the squadron commander advised an experienced pilot who had gained a victory during a training air battle to relate his experience to his comrades. After successfully completing their exercises, however, first class air combatants Majors I. Udovichenko, V. Dubrovskiy and N. Zhosan themselves came up to those who were about to fly out on a mission and related the peculiarities of their assignment, explained how they handled the most crucial stages of their flights.

Mutual assistance among comrades became the squadron's code and a fine tradition. Here everyone is always ready to share a useful discovery with his colleague, or help a rival in competition. For example, the detachments commanded by Capts Vakaresko and Kumskov compete with each other. Each of them wishes, of course, that the col-

lective he heads will make the better showing for all performance indicators. Well, when final results for one of the regular competitions were published, officer Kumskov's men were judged the victors. Kumskov himself believed that Capt Vakaresko had contributed greatly to their success--by sharing his experience in organizing competition with detachment airmen during the days devoted to flying missions.

Graphic presentation methods are used for popularizing the achievements of the foremost pilots in the squadron. Troop newsletters and technical bulletins are published to keep abreast of events. While taking note of what is best and disseminating the experience of the most prominent individuals in the subunit, they give at the same time an exacting appraisal of how each serviceman relates to his mission, what kind of example he gives with respect to training and military service. It is certainly good for an airman to be distinguished by virtue of his persistent desire to raise his class-specialty qualification. But this is not an end in itself. A faultless training level is necessary for combat. In other words, having attained a high class-specialty designation, an individual has no right to rest content or be satisfied with what has been achieved. He must persistently strive to increase his level of combat training. And it is a leader's duty to help his comrades.

Yet sometimes things don't happen this way.

Having attained the first-class specialty qualification, Capt G. Bal' slowed down the pace of his combat training somewhat. He would be indifferent at times when preparing for air missions--would not give that all-out effort, especially for missions that weren't very complicated. Then an in-flight accident took place during one of his missions which was caused in part by his inaction. The event became the subject of serious discussion by the party bureau. The principled criticism of his comrades played its role. Capt Bal' increased the demands he made of himself and decisively improved the quality of his preparation for each flight mission. After a while he was awarded the "Best Pilot" challenge banner for successes achieved in professional development. He performed skillfully during the final tactical air exercises as well.

The party organization headed by Maj I. Udovichenko has been rendering effective assistance to the commander in accomplishing the tasks that face the subunit. Communists have done quite a bit to enhance the squadron's combat readiness and augment pilots' level of professional expertise. Through their words and personal example, they draw their colleagues into the struggle to consolidate military discipline and effectively accomplish all combat training tasks.

The achievements of this squadron, designated "excellent," are being evaluated in the party spirit and along the lines of self-criticism. The final exercises have shown, for example, that certain pilots lack solid habits when it comes to firing accuracy against ground targets. This is why the average grade for this kind of combat activity turned out somewhat lower than expected. Then there were certain omissions in tactical preparation. Right now, from the very first days of the new training year, the commander and party activists are doing everything possible to best utilize the experience of tactical experts, to achieve new successes in our martial endeavors.



## Helicopter Fire Support

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Sr Lt S. Morozov: "Air Strike"]

[Text] Red Banner Turkestan Military District--The fog that had enveloped the mountains greatly complicated execution of the mission the helicopter crew had been assigned. But circumstances would not allow waiting things out until the weather might be more favorable. Having attacked the motorized rifle column from an ambush position, the "enemy" covered the exits from the gorge. The motorized riflemen would be able to extricate themselves from the trap of stone only with the help of helicopters.

Prior to flying out on the mission, Capt V. Korsakov, the crew commander, once again took great care in elaborating the situation in the area of operations. Along with his right-hand pilot, Sr Lt V. Smirnov, and on-board technician, Sr Lt A. Slepushkin, he thoroughly checked out equipment readiness for flight under adverse conditions.

The dense shroud of fog seriously hampered orientation, but the helicopter reached the designated point on time. Using a "window" in the fog, Capt Korsakov accurately determined the location for inflicting a missile strike. Dropping to the necessary altitude, he launched his missiles. Crew operations were evaluated as "excellent."

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## GROUND FORCES

### MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT: COMMANDER INTERVIEWED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 81 (signed to press 4 Dec 81) pp 34-38

[Interview with Gds Lt Col Vasilii Nikolayevich Musiyenko, commander of outstanding Red Banner Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment of Order of Lenin, Red Banner, Order of Suvorov Rezhitsa Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment imeni Hero SU Maj Gen I. V. Panfilov, by journal correspondent; date and place not given: "High Goals of the Guardsmen"]

[Text] [Question] Vasilii Nikolayevich! Winter training is gathering tempo in the Army and Navy. I would like to know the mood in which regimental personnel began accomplishing the important and responsible combat and political training missions. What was the starting position, if it can be thus expressed, from which the guardsmen began their ascent to new goals of combat perfection?

[Answer] In these days personnel of the regiment, as well as of our entire division and district, are gripped by a high political and creative enthusiasm caused by resolutions of the November 1981 CPSU CC Plenum and the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We are bending our effort to improve in every way possible the training and indoctrination process and the quality of classes, practices and exercises, and to raise the effectiveness and role of socialist competition. In assessing what has been achieved in a demanding way, we strive to direct the soldiers' heightened political activeness toward a further reinforcement of discipline and of the regiment's combat readiness.

In the past training year it is generally known that our regiment was the initiator of socialist competition under the motto "For high combat readiness and firm military order!" This placed special responsibility on the personnel. They maintained a sharpened sense of responsibility throughout the year because of the continuous, purposeful organizational and political indoctrination work of commanders, political workers, and the party and Komsomol organizations. In my view, all this was a deciding factor in attaining the main goal which we set for ourselves. The regiment became outstanding, fulfilled the training plans and programs with high quality and fully implemented its socialist pledges.

The guardsmen demonstrated heightened schooling in tactical exercises. They considerably bettered the norm, accomplished operational training missions in exemplary fashion and invariably achieved high marks. There is also

satisfaction in the fact that the ATGM battery commanded by Cds Sr Lt V. Ivanov distinguished itself in district competitions by outstripping other related subunits. Everything we achieved is a firm foundation on which the personnel rely in accomplishing the difficult and responsible missions in the new training year.

In summarizing combat training and socialist competition results in the past training year, we tried to estimate the contribution of every soldier and every collective to the common success on its merits and in a fundamental manner. Reasons why individual soldiers and certain subunits did not attain the goals outlined in competition and did not fulfill pledges were revealed in personnel meetings and during reports and elections to party and Komsomol organizations. We also adopted this effective form of analyzing the work in the new training year.

As before, we consider the indoctrination of motorized riflemen in the heroic traditions of the regiment and division to be especially effective.

[Question] Please tell the journal's readers about this in more detail.

[Answer] With great pleasure. Our Red Banner Regiment is a part of the Rezhitsa Order of Lenin, Red Banner, Order of Suvorov Guards Motorized Rifle Division imeni Hero SU Maj Gen I. V. Panfilov. This indicates much and obligates us to a great deal. It is a great honor to serve in a combined unit renowned in fighting for the Soviet Motherland.

Before the new training year began I turned again to the regiment's service history. We see from this document that the unit has kept its combat chronicle since 18 March 1918. It was on that day that it was activated and designated the Peasants' Soviet Regiment. The regiment received its baptism of fire at the Eastern Front. The personnel set examples of bravery and heroism in defending the young Republic of Soviets. The regiment multiplied its combat traditions in the Great Patriotic War while participating in the Battle of Moscow and in the liberation of Yel'nya, Smolensk and Riga.

The exploits performed by countrymen in fighting against the fascist German invaders inspire soldiers of the 1980's to perform military deeds for the glory of the socialist homeland. The ideals for which their fathers and grandfathers fought are sacred to them. Herein is manifested the spiritual proximity of the generations. Allegiance to communist ideals inspires Soviet soldiers to augment the grand heroic traditions and successes in combat training and to achieve high goals in socialist competition for a worthy greeting to a banner date--the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation.

We conduct propaganda of combat traditions especially vigorously now when new replacements have joined the unit. We arrange topical evenings and morning gatherings for the young privates on the courage and exploits of countrymen, and we hold meetings with Panfilov veterans. We hold a heroic-patriotic film festival and we arrange talks on the campaign record of the regiment and division.



It must be noted that meetings between veterans and the personnel occur most often directly in the combat vehicle pool or in tactical problems and exercises. This produces great effect, inspires the people to master their combat specialty better, and generates a desire to emulate the frontline heroes. Competition for the right to perform firing exercises and drive combat vehicles for Heroes of the Soviet Union who are unit veterans have become widespread in the regiment. In short, combat traditions are a part of our formation. They assist guardsmen to go further and achieve more in accomplishing missions assigned to Soviet military personnel by the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Question] What was noteworthy that appeared in the regiment in the organization and direction of competition? How does it enrich the training and indoctrination process and contribute to perfection, let's say, of the personnel's tactical weapons and military-technical training?

[Answer] The 26th party congress noted that competition is the creativeness of the masses and is strong because of initiative from below. This proposition was the starting premise for the command element, staff and regimental party committee in seeing to it that every soldier and every collective made and fulfilled pledges both in the past training year and in the new one. This permits active identification of unused reserves for perfecting the guardsmen's combat proficiency.

Competition between regiments became an important factor for raising the quality of subunits' field schooling. For example, our unit competes with the neighboring unit. Our collective was ahead more often when results were summarized, but preference was given to our rivals in a number of indicators. For example, they often bettered us in technical training, storage and maintenance of equipment and mountain training. When subunits of our units accomplished tasks on parallel routes of the tank training area and on adjacent moving-target gunnery ranges, there was of course not just a struggle for first place which developed, but also an active exchange of experience. For example, Gds Maj Ye. Mikhail'tsov, a party committee member and deputy regimental commander for weapons, adopted a valuable innovation from friends and rivals in competition. Following their example a so-called "serpentine" was made in the regiment—a difficult section of road for driving combat vehicles. We also borrowed from them the method of the most expedient placement of the unit of fire in the combat vehicle. A meeting between personnel of the battalions commanded by Gds Capt V. Shnyakin and Maj V. Neyfel'd, while classes were under way in the mountain training center, also was useful for everyone. During the classes personnel exchanged experience in driving the BMP [infantry fighting vehicle] over rugged terrain.

But taking a critical approach, it must be said that the possibilities for mutual contacts of competing regiments have not been exhausted and we still do not use them to the full extent. For example, we rarely practice a mutual visitation of demonstration classes or hold joint technical and weapons conferences.

On the whole, however, by permeating the entire training and indoctrination process, competition in the regiment generates a creative and, I would say, an exploratory approach in our officers to problems of improving combat

training and fuller use of the combat capabilities of weapons and equipment. Their individual socialist pledges also are aimed at a deeper study of particular matters such as tactical weapons training or military-technical training.

[Question] Vasilii Nikolayevich, we have approached the problem of the scientific organization of military labor. What is being done specifically in the regiment in this regard?

[Answer] We give this problem much attention. There was an interesting and instructive research topic drawn up by battalion commander Gds Maj V. Malinevskiy, a unit party committee member. We are speaking about more effective use of heavy automatic rocket launchers and use of antitank weapons when the battalion attacks in the mountains. The value of this research was confirmed by a demonstration problem. Somewhat later specific recommendations were developed on how to make most effective use of these weapons under mountain conditions. Party committee secretary Gds Sr Lt V. Ivasyuk also set a good example of an active search for unused reserves. His methods elaboration on organizing socialist competition by tasks and norms during shooting practice generated lively interest among the officers.

And it should be emphasized that the unit party organization makes a great contribution to developing a creative basis in officers' work of improving combat training. It supports in every way every useful initiative, and in particular supported the initiative of Gds Sr Lt V. Ivanov, whose suggestion was as follows. When personnel would travel to the training center, simulators remained at the home station and practice ceased on them. The officer-party member suggested an effective method for using the simulators under field conditions. The innovation allowed considerably fuller use of training equipment.

[Question] It would be interesting for our readers to learn about the role of party members in the regiment's life on a broader scale as well. What is characteristic here? Who should be mentioned above all?

[Answer] The unit party members are anxious about the subunits' combat readiness and show daily concern for improving the personnel's schooling. Those who should be mentioned above all are party committee members: secretary of the regimental headquarters party organization and chief of the chemical service Gds Maj N. Silkin; one of the battery commanders, Gds Sr Lt Yu. Shchegolev, who was awarded the "For Combat Merit" medal; as well as party members armored service chief Gds Maj M. Korol'kov and Sr WO V. Levko, a veteran of the regiment and division. These party members are able to inspire the people to struggle for high indicators in competition, in imposing strict regulation order, and in strengthening efficiency and discipline. They are always in the thick of the soldier masses, where success of the common cause is decided, and constantly are in the chief sectors of our work.

[Question] But it is apparent, Vasilii Nikolayevich, that there also are unresolved problems. At which of them are efforts of regimental party members now directed?

[Answer] One of our chief tasks today is to reinforce and augment what was achieved in the past training year, and above all to adopt the experience of the best commanders and political workers--skilled methods specialists and capable indoctrinators--as well as of those subunits which achieved good or outstanding results in mastering and employing combat equipment and weapons and in maintaining regulation order into the practice of training and indoctrination. Special attention will be focused on a further increase in vigilance and combat readiness of the subunits and bringing up soldiers in a spirit of ideological conviction and clear understanding of the missions assigned to the Armed Forces by the 26th party congress. In short, all conditions must be created for high-quality fulfillment of socialist pledges in the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation.

Party members realize that we must put in much work to confirm the title of outstanding unit. What reserves can be seen here? I believe that the work of the headquarters party organization--officer-party members of the regimental staff and chiefs and specialists of combat arms and services--must be more purposeful in organizing and supporting the training process and raising the effectiveness of competition. I would like to see them take a more active part in individual work with young officers, who usually are class instructors. I would like to see them unfold military-science, rationalization and invention work more boldly and seek effective techniques for training personnel. The deeper they delve into matters where the regiment's combat readiness is forged in daily combat training and success in fulfilling socialist pledges is decided, the higher the quality with which combat and political training plans and programs will be accomplished.

[Question] I also would like to learn, Vasilii Nikolayevich, how the regiment is conducting a struggle for saving electrical energy, fuels and lubricants, and other supplies. What has been done concretely since the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers Decree on this matter?

[Answer] The struggle for thrift and economy of electrical energy, fuels and lubricants, engine operating time and rubber is covered by one of the points of our socialist pledges. The corresponding decree of the party Central Committee and Soviet government served as a great impetus in reinforcing this work, and we have achieved certain success. In particular, the regiment achieved an extension of eight percent in vehicle mileage between repairs. The accomplishment of tasks of economy depends to a considerable extent on the commander's technical competency and his ability to arm subordinates with foremost techniques of using equipment, and on how he is able to accustom people to be thrifty. Party members Gds Maj M. Korol'kov, Gds Capt P. Koshmanov, and Gds Sr Lt A. Yevdokiyeenko merit praise in this respect.

But phenomena of another sort also have not yet been eradicated. For example, company commander Gds Sr Lt V. Khal'zov still begins to "shake loose" a vehicle for classes on the range two days beforehand. But another company commander, Sr Lt V. Stolyarov, never requests a vehicle. He takes subordinates to classes in dismounted formations, using up the time needed for proceeding to the range for incidental practice. The personnel thus have an opportunity both for additional physical conditioning and to achieve a certain saving. There is something to think about here: two persons and two



approaches to solving a problem, and an important problem, if taken even at the regimental level.

And still another reserve for economy is an improvement in the training facility and training equipment. Subunit party organization secretary senior company technician Gds WO V. Ivanchin sets an example of capable adoption of a film simulator in driver-mechanic training practice. He is a master of combat qualification and gives all his experience to this matter.

[Question] But are all the warrant officers and officers just as attuned to rational use of supplies and to economy and thrift?

[Answer] Unfortunately not all of them. For example, the young officers far from always use simulators with a maximum return. This is why the question of high-quality use of training equipment was discussed at one of the party committee sessions. A decision now has been made to hold a number of theoretical and demonstration classes in the command training system which will study the experience of the best unit methods specialists. I believe that this will serve for a further intensification of the training process.

[Question] And in conclusion, Vasilii Nikolayevich, perhaps you will briefly define the chief components of success in the struggle for raising the combat readiness of your famous regiment?

[Answer] We realize that, as before, all reserves for improving the personnel's combat proficiency can be set in motion only on condition of concerted, coordinated work of commanders, political workers, and the party and Komsomol organizations. Our joint efforts permit us to create and maintain in the unit a healthy moral-political atmosphere, which makes it possible to evaluate the state of affairs objectively and with principle, in a party manner, and to develop the guardsmen's irreconcilability with deficiencies; it creates a favorable situation for development of each soldier's creative abilities and for complete fulfillment of his pledges.

Regimental personnel evaluate what they have achieved realistically and are full of desire to struggle persistently in the current training year for an improvement in the quality of combat and political training and for the effectiveness of socialist competition. I believe that on this basis they will achieve a further increase in vigilance and combat readiness of their native unit.

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## GROUND FORCES

### MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT: TRAINING RESULTS DESCRIBED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 81 (signed to press 4 Dec 81) pp 39-45

[Article by Col G. Kashuba: "Continuation of the Attack"]

[Text] The quadruple-order guards motorized rifle regiment of the Rogachev, Red Banner, Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov Guards Motorized Rifle Division imeni Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet is well known in the Soviet Armed Forces. It was awarded the Lenin Honor Scroll and two USSR Minister of Defense pennants for courage and military valor. The regiment was the initiator of competition in the Ground Forces for two years in a row, in 1979 and 1980. It was entered on the Honor Board of foremost units and ships in socialist competition in the Soviet Army and Navy for selfless military labor and fulfillment of socialist pledges.

Regimental personnel demonstrated high combat schooling in Exercise "Zapad-81." The unit successfully concluded the past training year and again received the title of outstanding.

What was achieved largely resulted from purposeful work by the command and party organization and the party organization's constant concern for ensuring a vanguard role of party members in combat and political training and in discipline. The notes published below tell about the creative search by the outstanding unit's party members in a struggle for raising the quality of field schooling and the effectiveness of the training process.

#### Two Exercises and Two Goals

An exercise was coming up, but the weather did not favor it. The freezing weather grew colder and a ground wind swept in. Wouldn't such weather conditions affect the readiness of people and equipment for "combat" and wouldn't the snowdrifts reduce the attack tempo? There was hardly a person then who was not disturbed by these questions. The most difficult mission faced the motorized rifle regiment attacking on the main axis. It was here that the snowdrifts were especially high.

Then artillery preparation began. The attackers could not yet be seen, but the roar of engines already could be heard. Somewhere there on the distant lines the regiment was reforming into battalion and then into company and platoon columns. The closer to the forward edge, the higher was the speed. This is understandable, for speed is one of the factors of victory. The attack was swift and powerful or, as a frontline general who observed the practice battle expressed it, beautiful. It was typical that the motorized riflemen attacked the "enemy" forward edge of defense without the personnel dismounting, for which "thanks" later were given to the artillerymen, who worked well in neutralizing the "enemy" defenses. Tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, air defense weapons and artillery systems moved forward in an avalanche. Whirlwinds of snow swirled behind the vehicles and shots rang out—that was the culmination of the exercise.

...The streams went over their banks following abundant rains. The roads became almost impassable. It was a difficult march, with many kilometers already behind. Then the motorized riflemen assumed a combat formation and the rumble of artillery fire merged into a solid roar. The swift attack was developing successfully. The "enemy" was committing new forces to "combat" and his tanks were advancing from the depth. After maneuvering rapidly the "North" subunits were delivering an attack against him from the flank. A counterattack was beaten off and the attack continued...

I recalled in particular these two attacks from the many that I have had occasion to see in various exercises and maneuvers. It is about one and the same quadruple-order motorized rifle regiment of the Rogachev Guards Motorized Rifle Division imeni Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The time and place of the first attack was February 1978 in Exercise "Berezina." The time and place of the second attack was September 1981 in Exercise "Zapad-81." More than three years separate one from the other. Who knows, perhaps in that February attack the regiment rose to such a peak that it reinforced the people's confidence in their abilities. And from competence comes boldness of thinking and the desire to test one's strength in the role of competition leaders in an entire branch of the Armed Forces.

According to general opinion, the second attack was even more powerful, swift and formidable. This already is a new and higher level of combat maturity and the result of strenuous work for those two years when the regiment was initiator of All-Army Socialist Competition in 1979 and 1980. A persistent search for new ways of combat improvement also continued in the past training year, when that which had been achieved was consolidated.

I have had more than one occasion to visit the regiment in exercises and problems of a lesser scale as well. But the impressions from those exercises, especially "Zapad-81," apparently are so strong that I looked at everything which I had occasion to see in the regiment through the prism of those memorable attacks, as it were. Just what is the basis for the guardsmen's success? Where are the main links in the chain of daily affairs and concerns? What is the party members' contribution to the common cause?



## The Yardstick of Combat

A session of the Ground Forces Military Council is under way, with Gds Lt Col L. Kovalev, regimental commander, at the rostrum. That was an occasion when the regiment, competition initiator, was the focus of attention of the military council, which usually discusses questions of considerably greater scale. The regiment's commander and his political deputy, Gds Lt Col B. Nemertsev, reported on how combat and political training plans and programs and socialist pledges were being fulfilled. The discussion proceeded from the following standpoint: Does the level of the training process and indoctrinational work meet the high demands placed on the pioneers of patriotic initiative?

The regimental commander's briefing was comparatively short. Questions followed. How many specialists 1st, 2d and 3d class were there among the officers? To what extent were their pledges aimed at raising the class rating? How are command training classes prepared and who conducts and monitors them? In which subunit were the officers least trained and what steps were being taken to correct the situation?

Questions asked of Gds Lt Col Nemertsev also concerned party influence on officers' professional development and on the effectiveness and quality of command training.

Then there were presentations by military council members. The discussion was exacting and had a mobilizing character.

"We remembered it above all because it helped us better understand the important element in our practical work and in the work of every commander," said Leonid Illarionovich Kovalev later, sharing his impressions. "And the important element is to learn to fight for oneself and to teach this to subordinates."

To learn to fight... The discussion at the next unit party meeting held following the memorable military council was about what this means for regimental officers and what tasks for party members stem from this demand. The briefing there was given by Gds Lt Col L. Kovalev. He began with a discourse which seemed to be far from the agenda.

"What was the main strength of infantry in the Great Patriotic War?" he asked, and answered his own question: "Accurate, devastating fire; steadfastness and determination in the defense; and daring, resolve and swiftness in the offense. And further, the ability to outwit the enemy and strike a blow at a place unexpected by him. Even now all this is in our arsenal. But what has been added?"

"In technical outfitting and in firepower the modern motorized rifle regiment surpasses the wartime regiment by many times. Hence the conclusion: To learn to fight in a modern way means to learn to master new equipment and weapons expertly and learn to create tirelessly in exercises without indulgences or oversimplifications a difficult situation requiring commanders and staffs to perform strenuous work in thinking out and seeking nonstandard solutions."

Other party members supplemented the briefer. As always, there were businesslike presentations by Gds Lt Col G. Zaytsev, chief of regimental artillery and a party committee member; and by motorized rifle battalion commander Gds Capt V. Voloshin. Each one, of course, had his own viewpoint on the problems being discussed, but there also was a common pivotal thought in the utterances. It was a thought about the personal responsibility for party members for implementing one of the main principles of combat training: to learn what is needed in war.

Such statements naturally generated a feeling of satisfaction in Kovalev but, as he later admitted, it was not only happy thoughts which gripped him at that meeting. Just what worried him? The gap between word and deed for some commanders. You won't find an officer in the regiment who would deny the need for learning under difficult conditions or for fighting against indulgences and oversimplifications. But what sometimes happens in fact? It happens where problems are conducted in an oversimplified manner and company and battalion exercises are organized under a standard format. At times critical situations are not created in them and there is insufficient use of the speed, maneuver and fire capabilities of weapons and equipment.

It is far from in all exercises that activities in reconnaissance, defense against mass destruction weapons, engineer and other kinds of support, and electronic warfare are carried out to the full extent. Without this, however, an exercise does not provide the necessary return. Without these components it can generate a relieved impression in people about modern warfare and can do damage. Even if the personnel function with much stress and experience considerable physical loads, which in itself of course is good, this still does not mean that the exercise has been beneficial and reached its objective. If a situation has not been created which requires maximum use of the capabilities of tactics, equipment and weapons of the commanders and all personnel, indulgences and oversimplification consequently were permitted in the exercise.

These were the positions which determined the content and tone of the discussion at the party meeting. And the briefer's discourse proved to be not so far at all from the agenda or daily practice. It set the proper mood for the speakers and prompted the party members to look at their affairs and their attitude toward daily duties from the heights of modern party demands.

Listening to the party members, the regimental commander rested his gaze on Gds Capt V. Sokol. He reflected that it would be interesting to know what this company commander was thinking about the fact that the subunit he headed demonstrated poor results in a recent tactical exercise. Was he sincere in admitting that the reason lay in the personnel's insufficient level of preparedness to act under difficult conditions? The fact is that this was the result of his poor exactingness and relaxation of concern for the quality of classes.

At that time, following the exercise, the company commander admitted his mistakes, but explained them by traditional references to being loaded with trivial matters and by a lack of time for delving thoroughly into everything.

"It is strange," Leonid Illarionovich continued to reflect, "that the company commander has no time left for what comprises the meaning of his service. Probably he himself, the regimental commander, and the staff were guilty here. It is possible that there are rather many conferences and other unit level activities held with the participation of subunit commanders. But on the other hand, many commanders achieve good results in training and indoctrination of subordinates under the very same conditions. For example, the company commanded by Gds Capt A. Bryushinin demonstrated good schooling, cohesive actions and the capability of winning not by numbers, but by ability in that same exercise. Then what was the matter?"

Reflecting in this manner and listening to the party members' statements, the regimental commander sensed that they were in keeping with party demands on the work style of party member-managers. And this of course pleased him, for it was a question of developing that style in which execution and discipline would be combined organically with bold initiative and enterprise, and practicality and efficiency with an aspiration for great goals. For it is a fact, he said later in concluding remarks, that if each of us synchronizes his daily work with the party's high demands, success will be assured.

#### Personally Responsible

Then there were new meetings in the famous unit and long discussions with regimental commander L. Kovalev, on whose shoulderboards a third star had appeared; with regimental political deputy Gds Lt Col N. Alekseyev; and with party committee secretary Gds Maj V. Tryakin. The discussion turned to old acquaintances. There had been so many changes in the regiment in a little over three years since "Berezina"! Regimental political deputy Gds Lt Col B. Nemertsev and regimental chief of staff Gds Maj V. Loginov had departed for advancement. Guards captains V. Ivashchenko and Yu. Makarov had risen to a new level in position. I recalled them as company commanders, but they already head battalions.

"Do you know what the main element is in these officers that makes them related?" asked Leonid Illarionovich. "The fact that they are diligent, responsible people. Of course, not everything went well for them at once either, but if a mistake occurred they looked within themselves and in their work style for the reason. They never hid behind objective reasons..."

I previously had heard the word "objectivists" from the regimental commander. He always uttered it with irony. According to his understanding, objectivists were the opposite of responsible people. On receiving a mission, a responsible person seeks methods of accomplishing it as fast as possible, but the objectivist has another concern--to find a reason justifying his inertia and inactivity. One now rarely encounters people in the regiment who love to hide behind others' backs.

As if guessing my thoughts, Leonid Illarionovich explained:

"Our atmosphere is unsuitable for them... Isn't that right, Nikolay Dmitriyevich?" he asked, turning to the political deputy.



Supporting the commander, Gds Maj N. Alekseyev introduces a new word into the conversation--factual--as applied to responsibility. In the political officer's understanding, responsibility must be factual. Not in words, not on paper, but in fact.

How does such a quality take shape in people? It is here that the collective needs an appropriate atmosphere, an atmosphere of mutual exactingness. Its essence lies in having each person realize that half-hearted, listless work "from" and "to" will not remain unnoticed, just as initiative and service with zeal and fervor invariably will be noted and suitably recognized.

As in other foremost units where one constantly senses the pulse of life in party work, the regiment long ago set a course for increasing the personal responsibility of party members for an assigned area and for fulfilling their party and official duty. All work in this direction became more determined and meaningful following the 26th CPSU Congress, which emphasized that under present-day conditions there is an increase in the importance of discipline and personal responsibility many times over.

Regular meetings of party members at sessions of the party bureau and party committee represent one of the ways for developing an atmosphere of responsibility. The crash approach where only a person who has shown failures in service is invited to the party committee or party bureau and where the account resembles a personal file, is precluded here. Any party member may be asked to give an account of the fulfillment of his party and official duty. During the hearing an attempt is made without fail to delve into what is frankly speaking a person's sphere of activity difficult to monitor: his self-education and work to elevate the level of his political and professional training.

"Following an account at the party committee," said motorized rifle battalion commander Gds Capt Yu. Makarov, sharing his impressions, "I looked on myself from the side, as it were: what I know, what I am capable of, had I become a true expert in the work to which I had dedicated my life... And so I asked myself this and had to admit that I still did not know and was not capable of a great deal..."

Frankly speaking, that is a very strict view of oneself. By the way, Gds Capt Makarov, who entered the military academy this year, fires excellently with all kinds of small arms and drives fighting vehicles expertly. Naturally he was first in the battalion to go to the firing line or to the infantry fighting vehicle driving course in inspections. He is also known as a good methods specialist and one of the enthusiasts in adopting the integrated training method which permits a considerable increase in class effectiveness.

This comparatively new method in combat training is not having a simple task in making its way. Unfortunately, this is not a rare occurrence. The fact is that introduction of new things always involves a break-up of something established and customary, and additional concerns. In such cases stagnation and the force of inertia make themselves felt and it is very difficult to overcome them. It is the more important for the commander, political officer and every Army party member-manager to have such qualities as a feeling for

new things, an ability to see the long-range perspective, and irreconcilability with stereotypes. Figuratively speaking, an attack also is needed here, directed against stagnation and laziness in thinking and actions, and against the habit of working in the old way.

### Seeing New Things

What new things in combat training have appeared in the regiment in recent years? Hearing this question, Gds Col Kovalev smiled.

"I recalled one saying," he began. "You of course know it: Something new often is something old which has been completely forgotten. To some degree this also relates to combat training," continued Leonid Illarionovich. "Great Patriotic War experience indicates sufficiently eloquently the importance of night training. And today there are appropriate methods elaborations and recommendations for practicing night operations. It is not even a matter of the number of hours set aside--there generally always have been many hours. It is more a matter of the psychological factor, for what did we encounter on analyzing the status of night training? Many classes planned as night classes were held in the evening, when it was still sufficiently light, or at twilight. Just why deceive ourselves? Now we really hold such classes at night. New equipment, particularly night vision devices, considerably expanded the capabilities for improving combat schooling, and this really is something new."

To work with an eye to the future and see new things has been demanded of military cadres in all stages of our Armed Forces organizational development. But now this requirement probably sounds especially urgent. It is dictated by the previously unprecedented rates of development of equipment and weapons and the constantly growing demands of modern warfare on personnel schooling. For example, let's compare the extent of knowledge and skills which an infantry private had to have with what the motorized rifleman now must know and be capable of. It is ever difficult here to determine how to conduct a comparison. A great deal is indicated, for example, by the fact that now it is possible to count numerous combat specialties in the company, not to mention the fact that the sophistication of equipment which must be mastered has risen considerably. The soldier is required to have a thorough knowledge of physics, ballistics and electronics and, in the meantime, the training time is being reduced.

What is the solution? Intensification of the training process and an increase in its effectiveness and quality. One of the ways for intensification being used widely in the regiment is the integration of various training subjects. In a few words, what is its meaning? Here is how this question was answered by motorized rifle battalion commander Gds Capt Makarov:

"Let's take firing for example. Previously we pursued one goal at the firing range: to complete firing, count holes in the targets, identify the weak areas and practice again. But now... We go to the area of the firing range by a forced march. (In other training subjects as well classes are combined with concurrent physical training.) Various narrative problems are solved during the march; for example, the subunit repulses an 'enemy' chemical

attack, air raids, and so on. In addition to improving the soldiers' practical skills, all this contributes to raising the personnel's psychological conditioning. Any firing exercise is performed in an appropriate tactical situation, the people reconnoiter targets, determine range to them and so on. Such an approach to training allows providing an enormously greater amount of knowledge and skills in the very same hours."

It stands to reason that Gds Capt Makarov's interpretation of this matter in no way lays claim to exhaustive completeness, but it would appear that essentially it is correct. The meaning of integration is to plan the time efficiently and force the training hour to "work" more rationally.

The method of integration is covered by combat training programs, but still it is not having a simple time striking root. It is much more difficult to arrange integrated classes. They require more precise planning, strict coordination of the actions of specialists of different services, more thorough preparation of every instructor and comprehensive logistical support. Many adjustments consequently are necessary in the work style of the staff, sub-unit commanders and heads of services.

Of course, corresponding methods recommendations and programs are important in any new matter and in introducing any innovation into troop practice. But a realignment in people's awareness and thinking is no less necessary. And it was not at all by chance that, at Gds Lt Col Kovalev's suggestion, the party committee session discussed more than once the question of developing party members' sense of new things and of responsibility for adopting these new things into training and indoctrination practice.

Party members of the outstanding regiment are conducting a tireless search for something of value in methodology and in improving training equipment and methods. It is clear that each of the innovations in itself does not solve the problem, but in the aggregate they provide the proper effect. Here is confirmation of this.

Tank battalion commander Gds Maj P. Krasnov was one of the first in the district to master an effective method of firing from the tank. A demonstration class was arranged on the basis of one of the battalion's companies. Preparation of the weapon, without which accurate fire is inconceivable, presented particular difficulty. The tankmen coped successfully with the task and demonstrated accurate fire.

Other examples of a similar nature also could be mentioned, but the main trend already is absolutely clearly seen--the party organization considers it its most important task to develop a sense of new things. This also was confirmed at a recent report-election meeting. It was stated in the party committee secretary's briefing that gaining a sense of new things means to evaluate what has been achieved in a demanding manner, to see prospects for development, to look into the future and find proper ways of solving problems. The meeting's resolutions noted the high goals in a struggle for further increase of combat readiness and for improving the political, military and moral indoctrination of personnel. Resolutions of the November 1981 CPSU CC Plenum, aiming at an increase in organization, efficiency and



discipline and comprehensive use of reserves, provided an additional impetus to the party members' creative search.

During these days competition for a worthy celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR under the motto "Reliable protection for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people!" is assuming ever-greater scope in the regiment. And as always, the party members are setting the tone in it.

What will be needed for implementing the plans outlined by the regiment's party members? They find an exhaustive answer to this question in resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the adjournment of the congress: "Above all, a high feeling of responsibility and firm, genuinely communistic, conscientious discipline. But of course the flight of fancy, a tireless search for new things and support of these new things are no less necessary. Constant initiative, initiative everywhere and in everything, is needed."

...The regiment began the current training year with a new commander. Gds Col L. Kovalev has been advanced to a higher position. They say that in bidding farewell to the officers and thanking them sincerely for joint work, he recalled one of the most memorable moments in the regiment's life: the attack in Exercise "Zapad-81." He recalled it in order to emphasize that one always must follow the laws of the attack, where success of the matter is decided by speed, might, daring and pressure...

One can believe that the commander's call found a response in the heart of every party member and every guardsman. And there is no doubt that we will see this regiment more than once again in an attack, and each new attack will be even swifter and more devastating.

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## GROUND FORCES

### TANK BATTALION: OFFICERS' LETDOWN CRITICIZED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 81 (signed to press 4 Dec 81) pp 46-49

[Letter by Capt S. Burlakov and comments by combined unit political department chief Col F. Semenov: "Success Obligates..."]

[Text] Dear Editors! A report-election meeting recently was held in our party organization. Of course, it discussed many issues concerning the life of the collective and the party members' work. The discussion was meaningful and beneficial and, I would say, impartial. As a result it was far from every one of our party members who felt special satisfaction in what had been done, although it would appear we have grounds to be satisfied with what the subunit has achieved.

Based on results of socialist competition in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, the battalion took first place in the unit. Over 60 percent of the personnel in the subunit became outstanding in combat and political training and 70 percent of the tankmen have a 1st or 2d class rating. The battalion received an outstanding grade in one of the last tactical field fire exercises. It is understandable that much credit for this success goes to the party organization. The majority of party members worked well in the past training year. They helped the commander a great deal in organizing the training process and tried to do everything to make the party organization in fact the center of daily ideological indoctrination work. Good words were said at the meeting about CPSU members Capt N. Mamontov, Sr Lt V. Avdonin, Lt V. Goremykin, party candidate Sr Lt A. Zhvakov and others. By their personal example and indoctrinational work they mobilized colleagues to struggle for high combat readiness and firm military order.

But at this same meeting there also was talk about unpleasant things, with which I connect the feeling of dissatisfaction mentioned above. At times successes lull us to sleep, so to speak, demagnetize us, and extinguish the desire to work full out. Don't the following facts attest to this? For example, we had instances where officer-party members relaxed attention to class organization. Subunit commander Capt P. Shcherbina received reproaches for this. The officer began to prepare poorly for classes and allow elements of indulgences and oversimplification. It is fully understandable that, seeing this attitude toward work by the senior comrade, the platoon commanders also let up in concern for the quality of organizing combat training. I will give an example.

Routine practice was ending in the platoon of Sr Lt A. Chukas, a party candidate. It would appear that right there at the tank training area was the very time for the commander to summarize competition results hot on the heels of the activity, evaluate each soldier's actions, recognize those who distinguished themselves and draw everyone's attention to deficiencies. In short, ensure that Leninist principles of socialist competition--publicity, comparability of results and an opportunity for repeating foremost experience--are in fact implemented.

But Chukas did not critique the practice. He believed that the tankmen basically were acting competently and were not yet lowering the overall grade, so why draw each person's attention to their step, confident or timid, correct or erroneous?

The meeting noted other deficiencies in the work of party members and candidate members. And so I wonder whether or not the first successes did not turn our heads and conceal from us those omissions which suddenly may reduce what has been achieved to naught. Hasn't some people's feeling of responsibility for fulfilling party and official duty been dulled? For example, isn't reproach merited for CPSU member Capt P. Shcherbina and CPSU candidate member Sr Lt V. Fedorenko, who at times do not set an example of high efficiency, execution or responsible activeness? The comrades apparently do not see clearly enough that there is a special demand on them, for they are officer-party members! All soldiers line up on them. For this reason they do not have the right to permit the slightest letdown. But once it occurs, one must gather the courage to admit the mistake and do everything to ensure that the mistake is not repeated. And perhaps the party organization should repeatedly remind the party member about his duty and if necessary demand a strict accounting.

Of course it cannot be said that our party organization is ignoring deviations by officer-party members from regulation requirements. No, a person who makes mistakes in service and conducts himself in a manner unbecoming himself is told directly about deficiencies and is criticized. It stands to reason that the party collective tries above all to persuade a person as to the erroneous nature of his chosen position. And in my view this method, the method of persuasion, must be primary in our work and in work in the subunit, where essentially all our efforts as indoctrinators are focused.

The 26th CPSU Congress demanded developing criticism and self-criticism in all party organizations. We read in the CPSU CC Report to the congress: "We must continue to deepen this positive trend comprehensively and establish in all party organizations a spirit of self-criticism and irreconcilability toward shortcomings." It is this self-critical view that for now is not inherent in all of us, and we do not always have enough principle and mutual exactingness.

Some who read this may say: The battalion is among the leaders and things are proceeding successfully in the collective, so what else is necessary? Some officer-party members have gaps in service? It is not for all, allegedly, to be leaders.



But it seems to me that it is for all, for in demanding a vanguard role of its fighters, the party makes no exceptions for anyone. Then why should we? In this case just where is our principle, and is the position in life of each person active then?

Capt S. Burlakov.

The journal's editors acquainted Col F. Semenov, chief of the combined unit political department, with this letter. Below are his comments.

Party member Officer S. Burlakov's letter raises a very important issue. The fact is that we often encounter the following abnormal phenomenon: A subunit has become foremost or even outstanding, when suddenly the intensity in the work of some people drops. It is as if, in their ascent to the heights of combat expertise, people reached the peak and it is the very time to declare a short halt, after which, like mountain climbers, the descent from the height will begin. But the problem is that there never is a descent following our ascent of the heights of proficiency and the ascent of people of the military collective invested with exceptional responsibility for the Motherland's security. For this simply would be a retreat, the loss of the lines held, and an unforgivable step backward, since the demands for combat readiness are growing, especially under present-day conditions of a sharply aggravated international situation. If demands grow that means the intensity in our military labor also must grow and responsibility for its results must increase. And in whom must it increase above all? In the officer-party members of course.

As noted by CPSU CC Politburo Member and USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, officer cadres are the most valuable possession of the Army and Navy. Officers are called upon daily to carry CPSU ideas into the soldier masses and mobilize personnel for practical accomplishment of missions which the Communist Party and Soviet government assign to the Armed Forces. They constantly have to remember the complexity of the international situation and the increased real danger of war proceeding from the aggressive circles of imperialism and its accomplices. Their sacred duty is to shape the soldiers' high moral-combat qualities, strengthen conscious military discipline and maintain strict order and efficiency in units and subunits. The entire meaning of officers' service activities in the final account is to elevate the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces even higher.

Among the questions raised in the letter from CPSU member Capt Burlakov, the following also rivets attention: Do party organizations always genuinely show concern for developing in officers a feeling of responsibility for performance of official duty and does the party organization use all means of party work for this?

Not long ago the political department studied in this unit as well as in a number of our other units how commanders, political workers and party organizations are carrying out requirements of the CPSU CC Decree dated 26 April 1979 for converting every primary party organization into a center of daily ideological indoctrination work, how they are rallying the people, performing

individual work with them, and developing their job and political activeness. I would like to share a few thoughts on this score, with the basis being the work with officers and their work with subordinates.

For example, we analyzed what the party organizations were doing to raise the ideological conditioning of CPSU members and candidate members and to raise their activeness in performing their duties and in ideological indoctrination work. We chatted with the party members and became more thoroughly acquainted with their service and work and with the party organizations' life. Important, pressing issues are presented for discussion at party committee sessions and party meetings. They include elevating the responsibility of CPSU members and candidate members for studying works of classics of Marxism-Leninism, 26th congress material, and works by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev; party members' participation in political indoctrination work; and their vanguard role in combat training and discipline. Nevertheless far from all party members and candidate members, including officers, thoroughly study, for example, materials of the 26th CPSU Congress. I spoke with one comrade about issues of our party's social policy. He gave figures and cited facts, but did not analyze them thoroughly and essentially had no specific idea about this most important aspect of CPSU policy. And my thought was: Would he be able to explain congress ideas to the soldiers competently and convincingly, tie them in capably with tasks being accomplished by the unit or subunit, and inspire people with the desire not to dwell on what had been achieved but go nonstop from goal to goal in their combat perfection? For it is truly said that when one rises higher, one sees further, manages subordinates more competently and vigorously, and works more productively and to the utmost. This idea is confirmed by examples from the party organization of the unit where the letter's author serves. Party members V. Matveytsov, A. Polyakov and A. Kutyrev work poorly here to increase their ideological-theoretical level, and their affairs in service are not shaping up in the best manner.

High ideological conditioning and communist conviction always has been and will be that firm foundation on which the authority of the officer-party member rests. It is a unique immunity which protects a person from moral flaws of all kinds. The ideologically conditioned person perceives his military duty deeply and strives to be exemplary in everything.

In his letter to the editors Capt Burlakov mentions the names of Capt N. Mamontov, Sr Lt V. Avdonin, Sr Lt A. Zhvakov and Lt V. Goremykin. I know these officers. They are outstanding specialists and capable indoctrinators. They are distinguished by exactingness above all toward themselves. The officer-party members evaluate their work from the position of demands of the 26th congress and the people are brought up in the spirit of this exactingness under the influence of that moral atmosphere which takes shape in a party collective. And it is right that Burlakov focused attention in the letter on issues of criticism and self-criticism, exactingness and mutual demands which should be established even more vigorously.

I can say from the experience of work by political department officers not only in this but in other party organizations that we sometimes still encounter the following facts. A party meeting is under way. Party members

take the floor, speak about what characterizes the organization's work from the best standpoint, speak objectively, cite facts and name specific people, but as soon as they shift to deficiencies the presentation suddenly acquires a general nature. If it does contain criticism, it is impersonal and addressed to no one in particular. It is as if the comrades fear affecting or offending someone. Here is a recent example.

Some officer-party members of Unit "X" did not fulfill their socialist pledges. This would appear to be cause for a sharp, principled discussion at report-election party meetings in the subunits. The criticism there, however, was chiefly directed to deficiencies as such and not to party members who were guilty of a particular omission or nonfulfillment of pledges. Why does that happen? Well, because the party committee itself does not set the example of a principled approach to evaluating the work of CPSU members and candidate members.

I believe that we political department officers still do a poor job of teaching activists to evaluate the work of every party member and candidate member exactly, and the work of the officer-party member in particular. We also must be more objective in teaching the party aktiv the art of individual work, for the primary method in indoctrination has been and remains the method of individual approach. Capable application of this method is one of the necessary conditions for turning a party organization into a center of daily ideological indoctrination work. The officer-party member above all must master this time-tested method. The party organization and political department are called upon to help him in this.

Burlakov's letter mentions subunit commander Capt P. Shcherbina. Yes, he has certain omissions in service and the officer does not work enough on indoctrinating subordinates. He and platoon commanders Sr Lt V. Fedorenko and WO M. Tanchak place primary emphasis on administrative methods of influence. But exactingness must be combined with painstaking indoctrination work. The problem is that these comrades are not able to make genuine use of the method of individual approach to soldiers. They have to be taught. Who must do this? The more experienced officer-party members, and the party organizations must encourage them to do this. The fact is that in acquiring skills of indoctrination work an officer at the same time acquires something more important--he develops a feeling of high responsibility for affairs in the collective and for the organization of indoctrinational work within it.

No matter what activities are conducted in the party organization, all of them must be aimed at having an atmosphere of high exactingness and mutual demands on each other reign in the collective and having the people's desire to multiply successes. The 26th CPSU congress called on party organizations to display greater principle. The party organizations and all of us officer-party members must constantly be guided by this requirement.

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## AIR DEFENSE FORCES

### AIR DEFENSE TRAINING METHODS DISCUSSED

#### Radar Training with Real Targets

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Lt Col G. Sverdlov, Red Banner Odessa Military District: "The Value of the First Fix"]

[Text] They were training with real targets. The operator, Jr Sgt A. Andriya, was confidently calculating the coordinates of targets located within the radar's acquisition range, being sure to check the scope carefully after each sweep. Suddenly he noticed a suspicious looking pip in a sector where targets almost never appear. The specialist didn't waste a second in reporting the coordinates.

Monitoring the air situation on his remote data circular-scanning radar indicator, Sr Lt V. Kochetkov sighted this blip himself. His reaction was instantaneous--he reported it to the command post and ordered the operators to change the radar station's mode of operation. The specialist's watchfulness, the precise actions of Sr Lt Kochetkov and the crew's confident performance insured that the operational training mission was executed in an excellent manner.

In the interests of effective radar surveillance, the efficient rendering of initial reports on an airborne enemy target is of determinant significance. For precisely this reason you will see notices posted at air defense subunit [podrazdeleniye] command and control points calling upon specialists to act with initiative and decisiveness on discovering a new target, to pass the first fix on it immediately to the command post.

It is well known that the velocity of air attack systems has increased significantly and that the combat tactics of their employment has undergone definite change. Among the means our probable enemy will employ to overcome our air defense system, the use of low flight altitudes is especially significant. As we know, there are a number of specific peculiarities associated with a radar operator's tracking of low-flying aircraft. Among them are the short range of target acquisition, the increased rate of target displacement as reflected by range and azimuth markers, and the complexity of target tracking due to the screening effect of local objects and terrain features.

Once again this underscores the importance of reporting the first target fix without delay, even if the operator has noticed the blip of a low-altitude target but very



few times. He simply does not have the right to disregard the possibility of obtaining new information in the changing air environment. Maj N. Bukhanov, a qualified air defense expert, offers some comments on the subject:

"Knowing the terrain relief in the sector where an aircraft is detected, we can determine the direction of attack," the officer states. "In addition, it is not difficult to ascertain the approximate number of aircraft in a multiple target from the blip parameters, or the approximate target altitude from illumination intensity."

It would be relevant to add that thorough and effective analysis of the initial report rendered by highly qualified specialists--Jr Sgts O. Mokoid and A. Kalatinskiy, and Pfc A. Den--enabled Maj Bukhanov to arrive at well-founded decisions on many occasions. These decisions related to changing the mode of operation of the radar station at which the fix was reported so as to provide steady aircraft visibility on the scope, and to accurately designating a radar station crew for acquisition and subsequent tracking of the enemy--choosing the crew that is in the most advantageous position from a tactical and technical point of view.

Now let us suppose that an operator has attributed no significance to what he considers a "stray" blip. Is there any guarantee that he will get to see it again? It could well be that the specialist was able to observe the aircraft at the beginning of a maneuver when, for a short period of time, its reflective surface was somewhat enlarged in comparison with what would be observed under usual flight conditions. And this could happen so quickly that the first fix might turn out to be the only one, especially since the enemy is attempting to penetrate at low altitude or employ complex maneuvers. All of this places a great responsibility on radar operators to render effective operational reports, especially with regard to new targets.

Experience shows, however, that not all specialists have as yet fully realized the great value of the first fix, and they work according to the outdated principle--"First check to see if it isn't false information, then report it." Jr Sgt Sh. Sabirov in particular has been guilty of this error at times, allowing valuable seconds to be lost on various kinds of rechecking. And then the commander fails to react properly to it. In the case of Capt V. Gol'tyayev, this is primarily due to the fact that he doesn't always monitor the actions of his subordinate on the remote data circular scanning radar indicator. Without any operational contact in the "commander-operator" relationship it's difficult to be able to count on success. It is no accident that this subunit is frequently criticized for inferior quality in its radar display information.

Every specialist is of course quite familiar with the requirement to render an immediate report on a new target. But if that is so, the reasonable question arises--why does this fail to happen at times? The problem is not as simple as it seems at first glance.

The fact of the matter is that it's not always possible to determine at first glance if a target on the scope is real or false. And, of course, a high-ranking commander evaluates a crew on the merits of its operational efficiency. All you'd have to do is report an atmospheric discharge or a flock of birds once or twice, and you'd find yourself in some trouble...

Even a well-trained operator doesn't always succeed in determining at first glance what may be concealed by a signal observed on the scope. This has to be taken into account by the individual invested with the high authority of evaluating radar display information received, and he must treat possible errors in judging authenticity of the first fix with due understanding. It is never too late to throw out stray data, and lowering a crew's grade for exhibiting such watchfulness has very little educational value.

It is also extremely important that no delay be caused in the flow of first-fix data. It must be confessed that there are times when, having no right whatsoever to do so, a radar display plotter will make an arbitrary "selection" of incoming information, delaying data on targets which in his opinion are still far away. Okay--he reasons--when they get a bit closer, then we'll report it.

This can happen when there is connivance among subunit commanders who haven't arranged for proper supervision of operations conducted by specialists at the engagement control facility. References to any kind of complexity in this matter are without justification. Let us cite the experience of the subunit commanded by Lt Col A. Samoylov. It became the rule at the control point here that, after obtaining new target data from an operator, mandatory reports were to be rendered on changes in the environment, quality of information received and time of receipt.

Insuring timely first-fix reports to the command post for new targets is one of the most important responsibilities of radar operators and is dictated by the laws of modern battle. Only the highest degree of operator vigilance at the radar scope and constant monitoring of the air situation will enable us to eliminate the possibility of a surprise enemy air attack on a defended facility.

#### Readiness Stressed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Col Gen Arty A. Smirnov, deputy commander-in-chief of air defense forces for combat readiness: "Combat Readiness: Efficiency and a Creative Approach"]

[Text.] The subunits commanded by officers A. Trebanchuk and A. Chuprin find themselves in the same situation and are accomplishing the very same training tasks. The training plan in both subunits [podrazdeleniye] is being executed successfully. Judging from graded evaluations, the crews are at the same approximate level of combat training.

In the course of training exercises here, both subunits were required to operate in the kind of adverse air environment which can evolve in actual combat. I will note that the crews were placed in identical situations; individuals were required to exhibit true expertise and were put under great mental and physical stress.

At first the operational activity in each subunit proceeded well, without any hitches. Then everything changed--when an unexpected exercise scenario was introduced. The purpose of this was to check the level of the crews' combat training at, one might say, the limit of personnel and equipment capability. The subunit commanded by officer Trebanchuk displayed a high level of training in this situation as well.

Sr Lt I. Taran, the fire control officer, was especially distinguished. His crew reacted instantaneously and precisely to all changes in the air environment. But a significant gap with regard to specialist training became apparent in Maj Chuprin's subunit. Certain specialists became confused as a result of the unexpected exercise scenario--their actions violated principles of coordination and teamwork. The subunit completed the training mission with less-than-outstanding results.

What was the reason for this? An analysis showed that training exercises and drills in officer Trebanchuk's subunit were most closely related to conditions of actual combat activity. The commander evaluated the training level of his subordinates by the highest standard--the ability to conduct a successful combat engagement against a powerful and maneuvering airborne enemy. All kinds of diverse exercise scenarios were used here. Individuals undergoing training were confronted with adverse conditions, unforeseen situations that required a detailed understanding of the nature of modern combat. Self-restraint, emotional stability and will power were demanded.

The situation was different in Maj Chuprin's subunit. Training exercises and drills here often centered on "smoothed-over" scenarios. Those undergoing training developed solid operational skills in the context of an ordinary air environment, but they were not properly prepared for operations under especially adverse, extreme conditions. It goes without saying that officer Chuprin drew necessary conclusions for himself from this lesson.

The 26th party congress stressed the significance of a high degree of personal responsibility on the part of every leader to successfully accomplish the mission entrusted to him. This demand of the party is fully applicable to officer personnel, who bear the entire responsibility for training and instruction of subordinates, and for insuring their readiness to carry out a capable and courageous defense of the Motherland.

In fulfilling this demand, the majority of commanders and officers in the political organs and headquarters of our troop units are skillfully and creatively organizing the instruction and training process, and setting up socialist competition. They approach the matter of evaluating political and moral conditions and the results of combat training from a position of what is necessary in combat.

Only fighting men who possess high moral and political qualities and are combat-effective are capable of sustaining victory over a powerful and experienced foe with modern weapons systems for conducting the air attack. They must be able to detect various kinds of targets at maximum range and destroy them with the first missile launch, the first attack-fighter run. They must have acquired solid skills for waging battle under conditions where the weapons of mass destruction are employed and intensive interference is encountered. This is the combat readiness which serves as the basic criterion in evaluating the training level of crews, units and subunits.

The art of command consists in being able to foresee those situations which might arise in actual combat, to foresee the psychological environment one's subordinates will experience under a variety of conditions. We must also take into account the fact that losses are inevitable in combat. Therefore, the training of crews and subunits for combat operations under reduced-strength conditions is an integral part of personnel preparation. It is very important to create training conditions under

which the acquired skills and psychological stability of commanders and all personnel are tested to the fullest extent.

I will cite a typical example. Prior to completing combat firing exercises, the "N-th" unit [chast'] commander received permission to conduct an exercise in one subunit with crews at reduced strength. Upon manning their stations, the missilemen were assigned a fire mission. Although they were not expecting this kind of exercise scenario, none of them was caught unawares. They were prepared for any surprise. It is psychological stability that played the decisive role here. Capt V. Kolobov was the fire control officer. He displayed an ability to foresee the development of events, and make the correct decision at the correct time in response to the situation that had arisen. His expertise, coupled with operational effectiveness, initiative and the combat efficiency of his subordinates, aided in successfully resolving this conflict with the airborne enemy.

The main focus in preparing troops for combat is tactical training. Constant increases in the demands it presents have induced commanders at all levels to seek new forms and methods of training and instruction. A great deal is being done to bring training exercises, drills and practices closer to the conditions of modern combat.

Among the measures directed towards perfecting tactical skills, combat firing exercises are especially important. These achieve their aim when an adverse, dynamic and instructional environment is created, one which requires commanders and staffs to make proper, well-founded decisions in a timely manner, to employ new tactical methods in conducting the battle, and to display courage, initiative and creativity. Effective development of our soldiers' tactical and specialized skills can be provided through training in which individual protective equipment is used, missile loading and reloading procedures exercised, and night operations conducted.

Officer I. Miftakhov's men exhibited precision teamwork and a high level of tactical and specialized training during one of the exercises. Among the many factors responsible for this success, Comrade Miftakhov's skillful and creative use of training aids and equipment is worthy of special note. Training simulators and interference-producing equipment are fully utilized here for all training and instructional exercises.

Yet sometimes it happens that a commander or staff, after acquiring abundant training aids and equipment, forgets about this "because things have piled up." And the expensive equipment so necessary for training is not properly utilized.

We must also learn the facts with regard to underestimating the value of training simulators. Of course we cannot create a real combat-firing atmosphere at the training facility. No matter how loud and accurate a tape recorder reproduces the sound of a missile being launched, the operator in the classroom doesn't experience the same sensation he would on the firing range. Nonetheless, it is just these training simulators which, when skillfully utilized, provide broad opportunities for training and for keeping highly qualified specialists "in form." Exercises that include combat firing on the range crown their efforts in preparing for skillful execution of modern combat operations.

Combat readiness presupposes a detailed and comprehensive study of the air threat, and this is impossible without creating an instructive, dynamic environment for



training exercises, one which reproduces the combat confrontation of the opposing sides under quickly and sharply changing battle conditions. It is important for every commander to learn how to arrive at correct conclusions, qualitatively and quantitatively, with regard to what comprises the enemy's air forces capable of operating in a given sector, what are the most probable operational variants and tactical methods of employment.

There are still indulgent commanders and staffs when it comes to working out training matters. Serious charges were once brought against officer V. Sapenyuk, whose subordinates showed a low level of tactical and specialized training during execution of a combat firing exercise. The reason for this was a lack of solid, practical habits when operating in an adverse environment and a weak psychological temperament exhibited by certain specialists.

Officer Sapenyuk had come to believe that his subordinates had fully developed their skills, and he made no attempt to create an adverse, instructional environment when organizing combat training. He limited himself to certain variants, many of which were even outdated. It came about that Comrade Sapenyuk and his men began to lag behind in their daily requirements. He had to take very serious measures to develop proper training methods and eliminate deficiencies.

An important stage in the training process is the instructional review or critique of a training exercise or drill. It is here that progressive methods are analyzed, deficiencies are uncovered and approaches are programmed for developing personnel training, crew and subunit teamwork.

It still happens, however, that certain commanders and staffs approach the critique without having completed their objective check sheets and materials, charts and diagrams which would enable them to correctly evaluate personnel operations. On other occasions, the only criterion considered at a training exercise critique is the number of targets hit. The extent to which the launcher control officer, fire control officer and operators responded to the environment they faced was not taken into account. Then there are instances in which instructor personnel at the firing range failed to make sufficient demands of subunit personnel engaged in the firing exercise.

All these matters were analyzed comprehensively at a session of the Air Defense Forces Military Council. Specific measures were programmed and are being carried out in an effort to enhance the quality and effectiveness of combat and political training for personnel. Commanders, political organs and staffs are focusing their attention chiefly on efforts to maintain a high level of quality and instructional value for each training session, exercise and drill. Only under such conditions will we be able to attain a training level of excellence in our teams and crews, our units and subunits, and maintain them in a state of high combat readiness.

## Launch Training Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Col I. Dokuchayev, staff officer of the Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense Forces District: "A False Signal on the Scope"]

[Text] At first glance there were no indications of any surprises that might arise during this training exercise--timely target data were issued, the fire control officer and operators set about tracking the enemy aircraft without delay. Everything was proceeding normally. Capt A. Anpilogov, launcher control officer for the exercise, confidently issued the launch order.

Soon, however, it became apparent that the crew had made an error--they had locked on a stray signal instead of the target.

Capt Anpilogov was sitting at the exercise critique, his head held low. Now he saw the recent events of the exercise engagement in a different light. But in the beginning it had seemed everything was going "without a hitch." Who was to blame for what happened? Perhaps it all began with a mistake by Sr Lt V. Nefayev, the fire control officer. It was he who, having detected some kind of blip on the radar scope, decided then that this was in fact the expected target signal.

What can you say? It was a frustrating experience. But the mistake could have been avoided had the fire control officer just analyzed more carefully the situation that was developing.

The operators could have saved the situation--they saw that the blip's velocity was sharply diminishing. But they failed to react in any way to this obvious deviation.

Finally there's the launcher control officer. From his console, Capt Anpilogov could have ascertained the nature of changes in the blip's movement parameters and immediately brought the mission back on course. Yet he remained a prisoner of the false indications.

This failure became the subject of a serious, detailed discussion at the exercise critique. The hasty, insufficiently thought out actions of Capt Anpilogov and his specialists were justly appraised. Another opinion, however, was also echoed during the course of the critique--a view that the guilt should be attributed entirely to the stray blip which appeared somehow on the scope and messed everything up for the crew. Were it not for that, the crew's performance would have met the highest standards of combat efficiency.

We would not have to take such an argument seriously if there weren't a problem behind it more serious than it might seem at first glance. Combat firing exercises, drills and other training exercises show that not all key specialists at the command posts are capable of evaluating comprehensively and precisely the air situation, and of foreseeing the possible nature of enemy operations.

There still are officers who wind up in the predicament of Capt Anpilogov and Sr Lt Nefayev. They sometimes get a false impression as to how the air battle is developing. This significantly complicates combat operations against the airborne enemy.

In encountering examples of this and analyzing the causes of errors allowed to occur during firing exercises, one becomes convinced that there are certain officers who reduce the complexity and dynamics of the entire combat operation to two factors--target detection and lock-on. I remember hearing one of the key specialists at a command post declare:

"The main thing is to be sure you've got a solid lock-on--then it's up to the missile to get where it has to go."

The equipment at our sophisticated missile sites is certainly capable of accomplishing many complex tasks without human participation. We're referring of course primarily to the accomplishment of standard missions and operations. Here the equipment functions far more quickly and accurately than any, even the most well trained specialist. Combat involves many surprises by its very nature. Dealing with these surprises is possible only when a creative and original approach is used to accomplish the tasks that are presented. Here it is impossible for the commander to get along without an ability to quickly and accurately evaluate the composition of the enemy force, to uncover possible enemy intentions and the most likely methods he will employ for conducting tactical operations.

Efficient monitoring of the air environment is necessary to achieve this--not only during the target detection and lock-on phases, but over the entire cycle of operations conducted to destroy the enemy in the air. The problem with a few commanders is that, like Capt Anpilogov, when they see the first blip on the radar scope, they think they've already accomplished their mission--target detection and lock-on. They believe what's left is mere child's play--the missile launch.

Launcher control officers also find themselves in a difficult situation--and the entire command post crew along with them--when it becomes apparent that the enemy has employed a diversionary maneuver, or contrived some other means to escape being hit. It costs dearly to underestimate what is required. Not for an instant can you lose sight of the enemy. Information must be constantly collected and analyzed, right up to the moment reliable confirmation is received that the target has been destroyed.

It is felt that one of the chief causes of such phenomena is the fact that a few officers at the command post devote most of their attention to resolving their own affairs, and have lost sight of the necessity to oversee everything--the entire complex of operations involved in destroying the airborne enemy. Sometimes it happens that specialists accurately detect targets, track them with precision, and fire at the proper time when such activities are conducted in isolation, but when it comes time to perform them in sequence, as part of an integral, continuous operation, you begin to see hang-ups. The crew that had reason to rejoice at its show of teamwork in executing individual elements of the operation changes into one that tolerates mistakes when it is required to function without pauses in carrying out its combat mission.

Certainly the method of mastering combat engagement procedures by individual elements is entirely justifiable for the initial period. It allows young specialists to progress from the simple to the complex during the course of their training, to successfully assimilate the entire combat operation--from the moment of mission assignment through target destruction. But widespread application of this method dur-

ing the subsequent stages of command post crew development, when combined operations training is beginning, can be detrimental to the mission.

Such was the experience, for example, of Maj Yu. Vorontsov. Today he is one of the best launcher control officers in the "N-th" unit and is experienced in procedures. At one time this officer was the subject of serious criticism due to low performance indicators exhibited by his crew during a training exercise.

"How could this be?" Maj Vorontsov wondered. "We conducted training regularly, and the results weren't bad for that matter. What happened?"

What happened is that his subordinates got used to functioning "in sections" during their training periods--executing first one operation, then another. Naturally the specialists mastered their individual drill procedures perfectly. But then when the training environment forced them to perform at maximum effort and intensified pace, executing one task right after another, a few soldiers and sergeants got shook up and performed poorly.

A strict, objective analysis of the state of affairs, and recommendations from senior, more experienced comrades helped Maj Vorontsov quickly reconstruct his training procedures for key specialists in conformance with the demands of modern combat. He saturated training periods and exercises with scenarios that would induce those undergoing the training to take a creative approach in fulfilling tasks as they grew more complicated. For instance, it used to be that the blip from a target that was destroyed during a combat firing exercise would simply be removed from the radar scopes. Why keep it there--the reasoning went--if the enemy in the given sector has ceased to exist?

Yes, the target was destroyed. But in a realistic environment various fragments from it will still remain, and these will also produce a certain reflected signal that is visible on the scope. Sometimes this signal looks so much like a real target that it can lead astray the launcher control officer, fire control officer, and the operators who are tracking it manually. In this regard Maj Vorontsov changed his training policy for firing exercises. Targets would not disappear from the scope after missile intercept, but rather would execute a steep dive, or--just the opposite--continue in flight while executing maneuvers with respect to heading, altitude and angle of elevation. Now the fire control officer, intelligence officer and operators have to think things through--what was the result of the engagement? Was the target destroyed or not? What is taking place in the airspace--is the enemy aircraft still flying, or are its fragments falling? Maj Vorontsov employed other scenarios as well on a widespread basis that developed in his subordinates the process of creative thinking.

One of the reasons certain commanders met with failure in their firing exercises is that they tried to take care of every last detail themselves, thereby stifling the initiative of their subordinates. A launcher control officer cannot count on achieving success when he keeps pestering command post specialists during execution of the assigned mission--requiring endless clarifications, "standing over" every crew member, as the saying goes. When this kind of thing takes place the fire control officer and the manual-tracking operators execute the launcher control officer's directives in a simple, mechanical fashion--as if to say "whoever is directing the engagement is responsible for everything."



Training experience shows, however, that the best performance is rendered by a command post crew that operates strictly according to the principle--"Everyone works for the launcher control officer, and the launcher control officer works for the engagement." What does this mean? First and foremost, it involves the commander's ability to organize procedures for his subordinates' conduct of the engagement in such a manner that each of them strives in his own area to render any and all possible assistance and support to the launcher control officer. It means that each individual recognizes his deep responsibility for overall mission success.

#### Technical Problems Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Engr-Col B. Lyapkalo, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "The Last Circuit"]

[Text] By statute, the Order of the Red Banner is conferred for special bravery, selflessness and fortitude exhibited while defending the socialist Fatherland. Under exceptional circumstances it may be awarded for feats accomplished during the execution of one's official military duty, where his life was clearly in danger. Communist officer V. Portnov received this combat award during peacetime.

A hot summer day on the firing range. You see the bottomless azure of sky in the inverted flourishes of missiles. The next missiles are launched, and testing continues at the surface-to-air missile complex.

Any combat equipment, even when it has the most advanced technological features, must still be a reliable, functional weapon in the hands of soldiers, sergeants and officers. For the complex treated in this article, it was precisely that. It seemed that everything here was properly set up and regulated. Its systems were functioning faultlessly. Airborne targets were being destroyed by high-accuracy missiles under the most adverse conditions. Nonetheless, there were isolated instances in which a missile warhead failed to detonate. Regardless of how infrequent such failures were, they had to be eliminated. Therefore the testing continued.

A detailed technical analysis of the missile systems during the launches showed that the cause might be found in the assembly that fell to the ground along with the unexploded missile warhead. The location of most probable failure was therefore determined. And the cause? A panel of officers headed by Engr-Col Georgiy Aleksandrovich Zamyatin was assigned to make this determination.

The search began. Suspicions of design shortcomings were dismissed. The assembly underwent the most severe testing. Could it be that faulty technology of manufacture caused a breakdown in one of the parts? Perhaps the failure was caused by errors in preparing the missile for launch? If so, what were they? Guesses were made, suggestions offered. But the proof had to be found.

"We have to separate the assembly from the unexploded warhead and examine it," Engr-Maj Vasiliy Alekseyevich Portnov proposed.

This thought ripened in his mind while he was examining the missile externally. In earlier occurrences, the assembly that so interested the experts had undergone heavy deformation upon impact, and it was impossible to obtain any convincing evidence after examining it. This time the missile section that housed the assembly was accessible, and so it could be extricated. Most importantly, there was no obvious external damage.

Engr-Col Zamyatin was thinking the same thing when he read the report of external inspection of the missile. But a matter of this nature is extremely dangerous. Human life is at stake. And then--to whom do you assign such a mission? You need a highly qualified expert, someone practically skilled in intricate operations. You also have to be assured that the job can be done safely. Who would offer such assurance? The director of the panel was personally convinced that the risk was great.

"Will you allow me to remove the assembly?" asked Engr-Maj Portnov. Then he added-- "I know this business very well."

Vasiliy Alekseyevich held the highest expert qualification rating at the time, had extensive experience as a specialist in testing and checking missiles for their technical condition and service quality, and possessed the skill to execute capably any operation related to missile assembly and adjustment. Engr-Col Zamyatin had become convinced over and over that Portnov was able to accurately determine system condition based on changes in one parameter or another that were barely perceptible, and could outline efficient courses of action that would avert malfunctions. If Engr-Maj Portnov suggested it, you could be sure that it was precisely the most effective solution. So, if this were a matter of removing an assembly, who other than Portnov should be entrusted with such a task?

Engr-Col Zamyatin gathered his specialists together and familiarized them with the report on external inspection of the missile. He announced that Engr-Maj Portnov had proposed removing the assembly and was prepared to accomplish this task.

"In my opinion this is a highly risky step. Let's think it over together, ponder everything out," Engr-Col Zamyatin concluded.

Engr-Maj Portnov stated the justification for both the necessity and the possibility of extricating this specific assembly. He expounded on the scope of the operation that lay ahead and the sequence of execution of its steps, then enumerated the precautionary measures that would, in his opinion, reduce the risk to a minimum. The specialists cautiously weighed the pros and cons of every detail in the plan, sought out anything that might offer even the slightest possibility to improve it, argued and debated the issue. A few of them were inclined to believe that the functional reliability of the missiles was completely adequate, on the whole. They proceeded from the idea that when one considers the instances of failure and weighs this against all the successful launches, then the failures turn out to be absolutely minimal--practically insignificant. Engr-Col Zamyatin listened attentively to these views and thought--just the same, what should be done? Could it be that it's not actually worth the risk? But then we'll lose this exceptional, one-of-a-kind event where the opportunity is being afforded to remove an undamaged assembly from a missile after impact. Ignoring an opportunity like this would be postponing a determination of cause indefinitely...

Discussion of the proposed courses of action was nearing an end. A decision was necessary. Engr-Col Zamyatin caught Portnov's fixed, studious gaze directed at him. He was waiting for one thing--to get started.

The boundless steppe. Hot July sun. The solitary figure of an officer stepping along the flat, dried-up bed of a saltwater lake where a half-destroyed missile is lying. Engr-Maj Portnov was approaching it again--this time in order to remove the assembly and find out once and for all what caused the failure. He walked with the assurance that he would accomplish this. Behind him was the radio station. In his hands--a satchel with instruments and a device. He walked up to the missile, put a microphone to his lips and reported:

"I'm ready to begin the operation."

"To begin the operation..." Engr-Col Zamyatin mentally repeated Portnov's words. "To begin..." Perhaps it could still be called off? Over and over Georgiy Aleksandrovich was asking himself if it should, as he watched Portnov approach the missile.

"Permission to start unscrewing?" The query was received at the control point.

There was a strict rule that, prior to beginning any operation, Portnov would report on it and obtain permission to execute.

"Permission granted."

All of Engr-Maj Portnov's reports and queries, and all commands and queries addressed to him were recorded at the control point and thoroughly analyzed by experts.

More than two exhausting hours passed by in ignorance. Any instant in this vast slice of time could wind up in an explosion.

Finally the report: "Mechanical operations have been completed. The assembly is being held only by the electrical leads."

This report had been long awaited, but it did not relieve tensions. Judging from outward signs, Portnov reported, the source of electric current for this stage of the missile was still functioning. It was clear that the officer had arrived at the point of great risk. The fact of the matter is that it would be difficult in this emergency situation to determine for sure what position the contacts of the commutation device were in. Consequently, either a gap or an electrical short circuit could lead to unexpected consequences.

Portnov understood the situation quite well. He proposed a sequence for disconnecting the leads and insisted that the operation continue. The specialists approved his proposal.

"The first circuit has been disconnected," Portnov reported.

His voice was level and composed. Always accurate to the point of being pedantic, the officer betrayed his excitement only when, after disconnecting the next cir-

cuit, instead of reporting it, he asked permission to disconnect the final circuit. Having done this, his soft-spoken words, barely audible, reached the control point:

"That's it."

"That's it! That's it!" The loud outbursts rang out at the control point. Officers rushed out from behind their shelters and ran towards Vasiliy Portnov.

As he stepped along the sparse, faded grass, burned from the hot sun, Portnov carefully carried the assembly in front of him with both hands, holding it like a very dear, exceedingly fragile object--as if fearing that it might crumble at any moment. His face shone with that playful smile familiar to all. And only barely did his left eyelid flinch--something no one had ever noticed before.

X-rays of the assembly, followed by its detailed examination in the laboratory, confirmed the suppositions, and technological changes were introduced into the manufacture of one of the parts as required. The missiles began to function at a zero failure rate. Engr-Maj Portnov was awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

What prompted Vasiliy Portnov to volunteer for such a risky undertaking? His duty concept, certainly, and his great sense of responsibility for the sphere of operation entrusted to him. Faith in his comrades and his professional expertise assisted this officer in performing his duty in an outstanding manner.

Many years have passed since that time. What became of officer Portnov? I met with him again recently. He is now an Engr-Col. He looks just as smart as always--that same playful smile on his face, and that searching, studying look in his gray eyes. Among the many relics associated with his work as a missile systems engineer, Portnov has kept a splinter of that missile warhead from which he was able to remove the assembly. He found it after the missile was detonated.

"Vasiliy Alekseyevich Portnov still serves with his own brand of initiative, with inspiration," stated Engr-Maj Gen G. Zamyatin, former director of operations at the firing range.

He and Portnov share about 20 years of service with each other.

#### Loading Training in AA Battery

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Lt Col V. Fateyev, Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District: "An Examination for Launcher Crewmen"]

[Text] Everything was just the way it had been for previous training exercises--the loader-transporter stood still near the launcher; the dull sheen of massive missile was reflected in the rays of autumn sun... On dozens of occasions, soldiers in the battery commanded by Maj G. Polevoy had carried out preparation of the missile complex for combat firing exercises, but today the familiar training-exercise scene and the actions of the crew members looked somehow different.



Final training exercises were beginning with the launcher loading operation, and Maj Polevoy's men faced the task of showing everything they had learned during the training year. Agitation was reflected on the missilemen's faces, for the results of this test would have a decisive effect on their final grade for operational efficiency.

The men of Engr-Lt Solenyy's platoon were the first to engage in launcher equipment operations. It had been just over a month ago that Lt Solenyy arrived in our unit [chast'] from a military institute. And here he was--facing his first serious examination. The young officer had been assisted in preparing for it by Warrant Officer V. Leonov, expert first class.

The recommendations of this experienced specialist in preparing the equipment for final exercises proved to be especially valuable. To the point--it is precisely matters related to technical servicing and maintenance of battery equipment and materiel which received primary attention. The missilemen thoroughly checked out the condition of every launcher-equipment assembly and monitored system parameters. They did everything possible to insure that the combat equipment would function accurately, faultlessly, reliably.

The familiar command was given and the crew headed by Pfc O. Yushchuk rushed to the launcher. The task they were assigned was not an easy one--they were to prepare the equipment for engagement while wearing individual protective equipment. Even experience specialists find it difficult to operate under such conditions. A great deal of teamwork, self-control, physical skill and endurance is required for this work. Pfc Yushchuk and his men precisely executed one operation after another at a lively pace, without making a single mistake.

Over the course of the training year, Maj Polevoy, the battery commander, had striven to conduct every training exercise and drill in an environment approximating actual combat conditions. His missilemen learned how to operate wearing individual protective equipment, at reduced manning levels, and at night. He speeded up the process of training his specialists through active use of a variety of training aids and simulators built by efficiency experts headed by Maj A. Lezhachev. With their help the soldiers mastered procedures for servicing the launcher prior to loading, developed sound practices in missile preparation and worked up procedures for making the equipment's electrical connections and checking system parameters.

A few of the training aids were assembled right in the barracks, and so they could be easily used for individual and collective training exercises. This also facilitated organizing regular competition in speed and accuracy of executing operations, and provided for graphic demonstration of advanced methods in equipment maintenance and operation. After a short period of time the majority of specialists learned how to operate loader-transporter and launcher mechanisms with confidence, to function quickly and accurately under adverse conditions. Here and now Pfc Yushchuk's crew displayed its expertise. The men exceeded standards by 10 percent and achieved excellence in all operations. Such were the results of their first final training exercise.

Then it was the next crew's turn to execute a combat operation, and they scored even better. But the best performance in these training exercises was rendered by the soldiers of Engr-Lt Solenyy's platoon. They spent less time preparing the launcher

equipment for combat engagement and executed all operations with greater precision. The battery received an excellent overall grade, but certain deficiencies came to light during the testing process.

Like the evaluator, Maj Polevoy proceeded from the premise that a final training exercise provides the best opportunity for verifying the level of training of specialists, their ability to function in an adverse environment, their will, endurance and self-control, their ability to successfully overcome obstacles.

A particularly difficult situation, for example, was created for the crew headed by Pvt S. Safaryan. Most of the specialists here were young soldiers. They exceeded the established standards. But the evaluator noticed that they didn't "go all out" right up to the end. There were certain instances where launcher crewmen spent more time on operations than their comrades. The battery commander made a notation in his workbook about the necessity to devote more attention to operational supervision of combat efficiency in coming training exercises, to carefully take into account the time expended in executing each procedure and make comparisons.

In summing up the results of the training exercise, discussion was not limited to successes achieved, but also covered unresolved problem areas and ways to further develop the missilemen's level of training. This businesslike and exacting analysis of the final results helped many soldiers see their shortcomings more clearly, and make a better determination of the tasks that immediately lie ahead.

Soldiers in the subunit [podrazdeleniye] commanded by Sr Lt A. Ulupov underwent the examination simultaneously with Maj Polevoy's men. They too achieved great results. But in summing up their exercise it was noted that an all-out effort is still not being made in the interests of economizing time.

The final exercises are over. They have shown that the unit missilemen are true to their word--they are concluding the training year with an excellent showing in combat readiness.

#### Radar Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Lt Col V. Bazyuta, radar unit chief of staff: "Plus Interchangeability"]

[Text] Training exercises included as part of the final-inspection program often serve to crown it, to underscore its results. The skills and habits exhibited during final training exercises in individual areas and the results of evaluations conducted earlier undergo a kind of confirmation stage here.

Radar operators in our unit [chast'] began this year's inspection with training exercises. Without the "dress rehearsal" that characterizes final exercises in certain areas, the companies had to engage in strenuous operations--and this will be a deciding factor in determining their overall grade. But it is just this which enables us--the staff officers--to perceive more distinctly the strong and weak points of crew and subunit [podrazdeleniye] readiness.

Just recently the unit [chast'] commander signed an order awarding a certificate to Sr Lt V. Yelisseyev, Sr Sgt V. Osnach and Pfc I. Mul'tin'sh for their model performance in the training exercises. The order was brought to the attention of all personnel the next day. It was read aloud in the ceremonies area in front of the soldiers on duty.

Just why was such an incentive award conferred on specialists Yelisseyev, Osnach and Mul'tin'sh?

The exercises were already several days in progress. People were so tired that they were literally dragging their feet on the floor. Although enemy air attacks had ceased for the time being, the radar scopes were jam-packed with signals from regular airplanes and aircraft on programmed flights. Suddenly, amidst all this hodgepodge, Sr Lt V. Yelisseyev detected a test target--the first time it appeared on the scope--which was then accurately tracked by Sr Sgt Osnach, the section chief, and Pfc Mul'tin'sh, operator. The vigilance and expertise of these men received the appraisal from evaluators that their efforts merited. The target was flying at minimal altitude and was very difficult to detect and track.

Final exercises, particularly those that take place in an adverse environment, simulate actual combat conditions to the maximum possible extent, and point out how critically important it is for radar operators to learn and master associated specialties. In those crews and subunits where a great deal of attention has been devoted to this, personnel are able to more successfully manage crew-drill operations. Let me talk about the company commanded by Capt F. Izmer.

My point is that this company was at that stage of the exercise--called the "spearhead" of the enemy attack--where the heaviest onslaught of airborne enemy targets was heading right for the subunit. But the radar operators functioned skillfully and harmoniously. Like always, the company commander himself rose to the occasion, as did Capt S. Vasil'kovich, Sr Lt V. Shcherbakov, Lt I. Belyavtsev, Warrant Officer A. Sibirko, Privates P. Gal'tsev and P. Danilov.

Success was predetermined in large measure thanks to the fact that every officer, warrant officer, sergeant and soldier in the subunit, in addition to having mastered his own operational responsibilities, was capable of replacing another. Radar operators in the company showed a remarkable ability to conduct operations at reduced crew strength. Another factor is that Capt Izmer was very energetic during all phases of the exercise.

Things were different in the radar company commanded by Sr Lt Yu. Yushchak. Although the subunit's operations didn't evoke any special comments from the evaluators, we felt that its performance during certain stages of the exercise reflected the upper limit of its capabilities. This is primarily because subunit personnel were weak in their assimilation of associated specialties.

The question arises--why are two companies that have identical functions and technical equipment at different levels of training?

Training and competition in Capt Izmer's company is organized effectively and precisely. But the subunit commanded by Sr Lt Yushchak--which has the best equipment

in the unit--is characterized by training sessions that are not as useful as they could be. Drill periods are insufficiently instructive at times and do not require enough effort from those undergoing the training.

Without a doubt, Sr Lt Yushchak should have studied Capt Izmer's methods of operations. Unfortunately, not only did the officer himself fail to show any initiative, but neither did the staff concern itself with the matter. We have to be self-critical in confessing that we lost sight of the matter. There can be a great deal of benefit to taking action in this regard--if it is well organized. This year Comrade Yushchak spent a week at one of the subunits and got a lot out of it personally. We have now firmly resolved to propagandize more concretely what is progressive and valuable--right on the spot--right where such methods are engendered, where they are clearly manifest, where they have proven their vitality.

These are the lessons we've learned as a result of the exercises.

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## STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES

### TRAINING METHODS AND GOALS DISCUSSED

#### New 'Ergonomic' Training Center

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Engr-Lt Col A. Belousov: "Ergonomics Serving Combat Readiness"]

[Text] The first training center for military ergonomics has been established for the Strategic Rocket Forces.

Effective use of modern missile weaponry--where the achievements of scientific thought and technological progress see their fullest application--is closely related to the enhancement of scientific troop management, and to providing qualitatively for all aspects of the activity of specialists who work with the complex technical systems.

The training center just opened will facilitate successful accomplishment of these tasks based on conclusions and practical recommendations drawn from military ergonomics. Commanders and political workers have the opportunity here to study the newest means and methods of managing, planning and scientifically organizing the work performed by missilemen as they stand their military watch.

In his speech marking the opening of the training center the commander-in-chief of Strategic Rocket Forces, USSR Deputy Minister of Defense, Army General V. Tolubko stressed the great significance of the center with respect to further increasing troop combat readiness.

A group of scholars and experts who participated in building the center for military ergonomics were commended by the commander-in-chief of Strategic Rocket Forces.

#### Unit's Socialist Obligations

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "An Address From the Personnel of the 'N-th' Missile Regiment to the Soldiers Serving With Our Strategic Rocket Forces"]

[Text] In fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the working people of our country are strengthening the economic and defensive might of the Motherland

through their selfless endeavors in diverse spheres of communist construction. The Soviet people have provided us with first-class weaponry, and are doing everything necessary in today's complex international environment to provide a stronger still, more stable defense of the USSR in every aspect.

We the servicemen of a missile regiment, inspired by the decisions of the 26th congress of our own native party, the resolution of the November 1981 CC CPSU Plenum and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech on that occasion, and by the decisions of the Sixth Session of the 10th Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, feel a deep sense of responsibility in standing our military watch, defending the constructive labor of the Soviet people. We strive to cause joy for our beloved Motherland and the party of Lenin through new achievements in combat and political training. The personnel in our regiment have successfully completed the 1981 training year. Remarkable results in socialist competition have been achieved under the motto--"High combat readiness and strict military order!" An appreciable step forward has been taken towards further enhancing combat readiness, strengthening military discipline and consolidating organizational discipline.

The chief focus of attention in the regiment is thorough study and practical implementation of the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the directives of CC CPSU General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on matters of defense. Preparatory efforts are being made to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in worthy fashion.

Having held a general meeting to discuss our tasks for the new training year in light of the aims of the 26th CPSU Congress and the requirements of the USSR Ministry of Defense, we turn to all servicemen in the Strategic Rocket Forces with an appeal to spread socialist competition over a broad front during the 1982 training year in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The soldiers in our regiment have undertaken the following socialist obligations:

We will continue to persistently raise our ideological and theoretical level, to study thoroughly the precepts of V. I. Lenin, the history of the USSR, the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the directives of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on matters dealing with strengthening the country's defensive capabilities. We will continue to be guided unswervingly by the foregoing in our daily activities aimed at accomplishing the tasks we are assigned for the 1982 training year. We will develop in ourselves the finest qualities of the Soviet soldier--deep ideological conviction, boundless devotion to the party, the Soviet government and our Motherland, readiness to defend the peaceful and constructive labor of the Soviet people and the gains of socialism.

We will reconfirm in 1982 the regiment's designation of "excellent" and raise our level of combat readiness even higher. We will stand our combat watch in excellent fashion. All combat crews will achieve a high degree of teamwork. We will struggle to reduce the time required to bring subunits [podrazdeleniye] to a state of combat readiness for all training exercises, drills and evaluations, and will fight to further exceed the norms. We will accomplish all combat training tasks and complete special tactical exercises with a grade of "excellent." All our soldiers will continually observe strict discipline and the regulations for standing military watch.

We will make efficient use of our training time with the aim of completely fulfilling combat and political training plans at a high level. We will develop a fighting spirit for all training exercises, drills and evaluations, and will wage a more intense struggle to win designation as best specialist in the subunit, best specialist in the regiment. Every soldier will have attained mastery of his specialty in the first year of service. By the end of the training year we will have increased the number of those designated "excellent" by five percent, and on this basis we will have no less than 60 percent of the subunits and 70 percent of the crews designated "excellent." All subunits will widely propagate the movement--"Excellent results every training day." We will constantly improve our training aids and equipment and will introduce 15 proposals for streamlining operations.

We will persistently strive to bring our missiles and combat equipment to a model readiness condition and so maintain them. We will conduct high-quality periodic technical servicing and other kinds of technical maintenance. We will achieve 100 percent class qualification; 65 percent will be designated first and second class. We will use all work forms and methods to insure that 90 percent of the missile crews are headed by individuals qualified as "master" in military affairs; 33 percent of the crews will consist entirely of combat-qualified "masters." By the end of the training year all soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers and officers will have acquired associated specialties.

We will attain a state where every officer is a model of self-discipline and zealous service, promoting the party's cause and insuring that high combat readiness, strong military discipline and strict compliance with regulations are maintained in the area entrusted to him.

We will insure that officers fully meet their obligations with respect to enhancing their level of ideological and theoretical training, as well as their military technology level. By the end of the year, 60 percent of officer personnel will be qualified as "master" in military affairs.

As we prepare for the Sixth All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Party Organizations, the communists of the regiment will lead the struggle for further enhancement of combat readiness. They will provide proper personal example through their duty performance, military discipline and engagement in socialist competition.

We will widely propagate the movement to greet the 19th Komsomol Congress in worthy fashion among Komsomol members and our youth in general. All komsomol members and young soldiers will continue their active participation in the All-Union Lenin Examination "Implementing the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." Every Komsomol member will become a model of duty service, training and military discipline.

We will multiply the combat traditions of our missilemen and rally the subunits' military collectives. We will wage an active struggle to attain solid military discipline, strict compliance with regulations, model external appearance and military bearing. We will solidify our relationship as comrades-in-arms, assist one another in combat training and duty performance, advise each other of any actions unworthy of a Soviet soldier.

We will be careful and economical in our treatment of military and public property. By the end of the year we will have achieved a fuel savings of 10 percent, and econo-

mized five percent with respect to electrical energy. We will actively participate in the competitive examinations and inspections for best unit administration and services, and will attain one of the top rankings. We will maintain our official duty spaces, our living quarters and supply of training aids and equipment in an outstanding condition.

We will persist in our struggle to convert our military post into one that is a model of social order with a high cultural level. All servicemen will participate actively in social and political work, in mass cultural and sports endeavors. We will develop amateur art activities and struggle for great sports accomplishments. By the end of the year we will have a 90 percent training rate for sportsmen with designated ratings and badge-wearers in the military sports system.

Fellow missilemen!

We call upon you to actively engage in competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR under the motto--"A reliable defense for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people!" We will make every effort, apply all our knowledge and strength to fully accomplishing the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. We will cause our beloved Motherland to rejoice through our new achievements that increase the combat potential of her armed forces.

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